

Goshen College A Pictorial History 1894 - 1994





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GOSHEN COLLEGE

A Pictorial History

1894 - 1994

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Gwen Miller — designer

Goshen College
Goshen, Indiana
1994

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FOREWORD

Most alumni of Goshen College feel strong emotional bonds to that “spot in Indiana where the leafy maple grows.” *Alma mater*, Latin for “soul mother,” testifies to the power of a college to nurture and shape its students’ psyches. Vivid memories of the campus itself, of professors, fellow students, classes, and extra-curricular activities continue to nurture and shape graduates long after they leave.

This book gathers some of the memories of the past hundred years at Goshen College which were captured in photographs. The actual available photographs, of course, have limited the scope of the book, but every Goshen College alumnus will find some familiar images here.

Each chapter explores a theme chronologically through photographs gleaned from the Mennonite Historical Library, Information Services files, the Archives of the Mennonite Church, and the personal collections of several alumni.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks goes to Carl Kreider, former professor, academic dean, and interim president, whose accurate and powerful memory proved invaluable. Thanks also to Joe Springer, curator of Mennonite Historical Library, for his always gracious assistance, and to Gwen Miller, designer, who collected quotations and made helpful suggestions. John D. Yoder and John D. Roth asked probing questions and gave encouragement. Countless others helped find information, told interesting stories, and identified faces in photographs. Family, friends, and students listened to my monologues on Goshen College history and allowed me to make time for work on this volume for over a year.

I am also deeply indebted to John S. Umble’s book *Goshen College 1894-1954* and to Susan Fisher Miller’s new book *Culture for Service: Goshen College 1894-1994*. Susan first envisioned a thematic history with chapter titles taken from the school song and she also provided much valuable help with factual details.

The Goshen College song has waxed and waned in popularity since it was written in 1911. In that year a poem written by Menno Ezra Miller of Kalona, Iowa, who had attended the high school level academy at Goshen College in 1908-09, was accepted as the official college song. English teacher Elsie Byler polished the wording of the poem and John D. Brunk, head of the School of Music, set it to music. It is probably the only college song anywhere to be written with a 5/4 time signature, although the chorus returns to a more familiar 4/4 pattern.

Not everyone liked the new school song. By February, 1915, the Goshen College *Record* offered a ten dollar prize to whomever would write the best college song before commencement week. Apparently the prize was never awarded and "Goshen College, Ever Singing" has been our song ever since.

The original version of the song was slightly different. The chorus urged "honor to our masters bringing;" "masters" meant Goshen College teachers. In the early 1930s, student John C. Wenger was responsible for changing that phrase of the chorus to: "honor to our Master bringing," emphasizing the Christian purpose of the college. Wenger later served the Mennonite Church for many years as pastor, historian, and professor at Goshen Biblical Seminary.

At one time every Goshen College student knew the college song and it was sung frequently on campus. In more recent years, it is rarely sung and many alumni of the 1980s and 1990s do not know even the first verse. Perhaps the centennial celebration of 1994-95 will see its revival and the campus community will once again sing praises to "the spot in Indiana where the leafy maple grows."

GOSHEN

Alma Mater

M.E. Miller

John D. Brunk

Allegretto

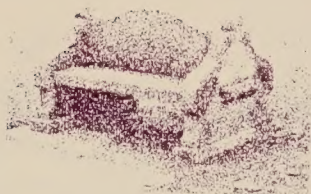
There's a spot in In - di - an - a where the leafy ma - ple grows; Tis our
Here we learn last - ing ties of friend - ship in our wo - ven through cred col - lege halls, Fresh - man, they
And the
dear and glo - rious Park - side where the Elk - hart riv - er flows, Tis a spot we love most dear - ly, Tis a
Soph' more, Ju - nior, Se - nior an - swer in the "Aye" dis - tant com - ing years; Though our tal - ents may be slen - der, yet to our
ne'er be brok'n a - sun - der in the
spot we'll cher - ish long Af - ter youth and strength have fad - ed, and this world has heard our song.
hearts beat warm and true, Ev - er lead us on - ward, up - ward, ev - er shall our strength re - new.
heights we can not see, Al - ma Ma - ter, 'ere we leave you, loy - al - ty we pledge to we there.

Go - shen Col - lege ev - er sing - ing, to her mot - to we'll be true,
Hon - or to our Mas - ter* bring - ing, Al - ma Ma - ter, we love you.

*Originally, "masters."

CAMPUS

"There's a spot in Indiana"



Did Goshen College begin in 1903 or in 1894? The correct answer to that question is: "Both." The Goshen College campus dates from 1903, but the school itself began in Elkhart in 1894 as Elkhart Institute of Science, Industry and the Arts, at the initiative of homeopathic physician H.A. Mumaw. He had started several business and secretarial schools in Ohio and Indiana, but Elkhart Institute began at the right place and the right time to grow far beyond Mumaw's expectations.

The photo at **TOP RIGHT** shows one of the very first Elkhart Institute classes, which was held in a rented G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) hall on South Main Street, Elkhart. Note General Grant's picture on the wall. Founder H.A. Mumaw is the farthest person to the right.

A new Elkhart Institute building was erected in 1896, **BOTTOM RIGHT**, just across the street from the Prairie Street Mennonite Church meetinghouse. Mumaw was a member of the Prairie Street congregation, and his school immediately sparked the interest of other Prairie Street members such as publisher John F. Funk and evangelist John S. Coffman.

In 1898 Noah Byers became president of Elkhart Institute. Under Byers' capable leadership the school grew rapidly until the 1902 enrollment of 328 students forced the board to begin looking for another location where the school could expand its facilities as needed.





Although the Elkhart Institute board considered other sites in Elkhart and in other states, several Goshen businessmen convinced the board to relocate the school in Goshen and to call it Goshen College. For the groundbreaking celebration in June 1903, two special interurban cars brought around 150 students, faculty, and officials of Elkhart Institute to the new campus site: a wheat field on the Shoup farm at the south end of Eighth Street. Goshen citizens and local Mennonites joined the crowd of over 250 persons. Identified persons in the center of the photo ABOVE are (standing left to right) board member John H. Blosser (in plain coat left of center), teacher C. Henry Smith, board secretary and building manager J.S. Hartzler, and Goshen attorney Anthony Deahl (in black hat). Seated: A.C. Ramseyer, J.M. Kurtz, future presidents H. Frank Reist and J.E. Hartzler, Rudy Senger, M.C. Lehman, F.E. Ebersole, C.K. Bender, and D.S. Gerig.





Goshute College and Dormitory

Construction began immediately on the brick main building, now called the Administration Building, and a wooden dormitory, East Hall, ABOVE. Board secretary J.S. Hartzler did a good deal of the construction work himself. When classes started in the fall, only East Hall was completed, so that building had to serve as dormitory, dining hall, classrooms, and offices until the Administration Building was finished in January 1904. East Hall was moved north of College Avenue in 1916 and re-named North Hall. It served as a men's dormitory

and then a faculty apartment building for many years. In 1969, when it was no longer occupied, it was destroyed by a fire.

The Administration Building contained laboratories, library, and a gymnasium as well as classrooms, offices, and Assembly Hall, the only large auditorium on campus for many years. Later remodeling continued to alter this building. In the 1940s, the basement held student mailboxes and a snack shop.



*I remember when Gra-Roy Drive
was a narrow path through the woods.
...there used to be an orchard right
here under the Union building and
High Park dormitory was the
college vegetable patch.*

— John J. Hostetler (Class of '49)





After Goshen College began, the city stretched south to meet it. Note the interurban car at the corner of Main Street and College Avenue in the photo **TOP LEFT**.

In 1904 a male student organization, the Adelphian literary society, donated the fountain in front of the Administration Building **NEXT PAGE**. Cost: \$60. Not to be outdone, the other male literary society, the Auroras, donated the stone and iron archway at the end of Eighth street in 1906, **ABOVE RIGHT**.

Kulp Hall was built in 1906 as a women's dormitory and dining hall. It was named for Lewis Kulp, treasurer of the



local governing board, who died in 1903 and left \$3,000 of his estate to Goshen College. Kulp Hall served as a social center for the college for many years. The college dining hall remained in Kulp's basement until 1950 and the Kulp social room hosted many formal and informal parties. A health center annex was added to the north end of Kulp Hall in 1939. That annex now contains student publication offices and Kulp basement houses the Multicultural Affairs Center and SST offices. The photo on the next page was taken around 1948.





Science Hall, under construction (at left) in the 1915-16 photo ABOVE, was badly needed to house agricultural and domestic sciences as well as general purpose classrooms. Unfortunately, it cost \$50,000 instead of the projected \$25,000. The 100 percent cost over-run contributed to severe financial troubles for the college that lasted for decades.

In 1921 a gymnasium joined the campus. At the extreme left in the picture BELOW, it occupied the site of today's Schrock Science Annex. Students took the initiative in raising money for the gymnasium and contributed much of the labor in building it as well.





The college buildings sat empty in 1923-24, the year the college closed due to church-college tensions, but by 1929 enrollment had grown so much that more dormitory space was needed. John S. Coffman Hall was built, named for the early Elkhart Institute leader. The 1908 yearbook, the "Reflector," called him a "Mennonite Evangelist and Educator who in days of trial, indifference and defeat, ceased not lovingly to labor for the religious and educational uplifting of his people." The photo at **LEFT** was taken around 1960.

In the Depression days of the 1930s the basement of Coffman Hall became a shirt factory. The student in the foreground of the picture at **BOTTOM LEFT** is Glenn Springer. He and other students sewed work shirts in their free time to help pay for their college costs. According to rumor, one student worked so many hours in the shirt factory that when he graduated the college owed him money. That space now holds the college print shop and mailing room.





In the early 1930s photo ABOVE note the interurban tracks curving south of the college and the interurban car and depot in the bottom right corner.

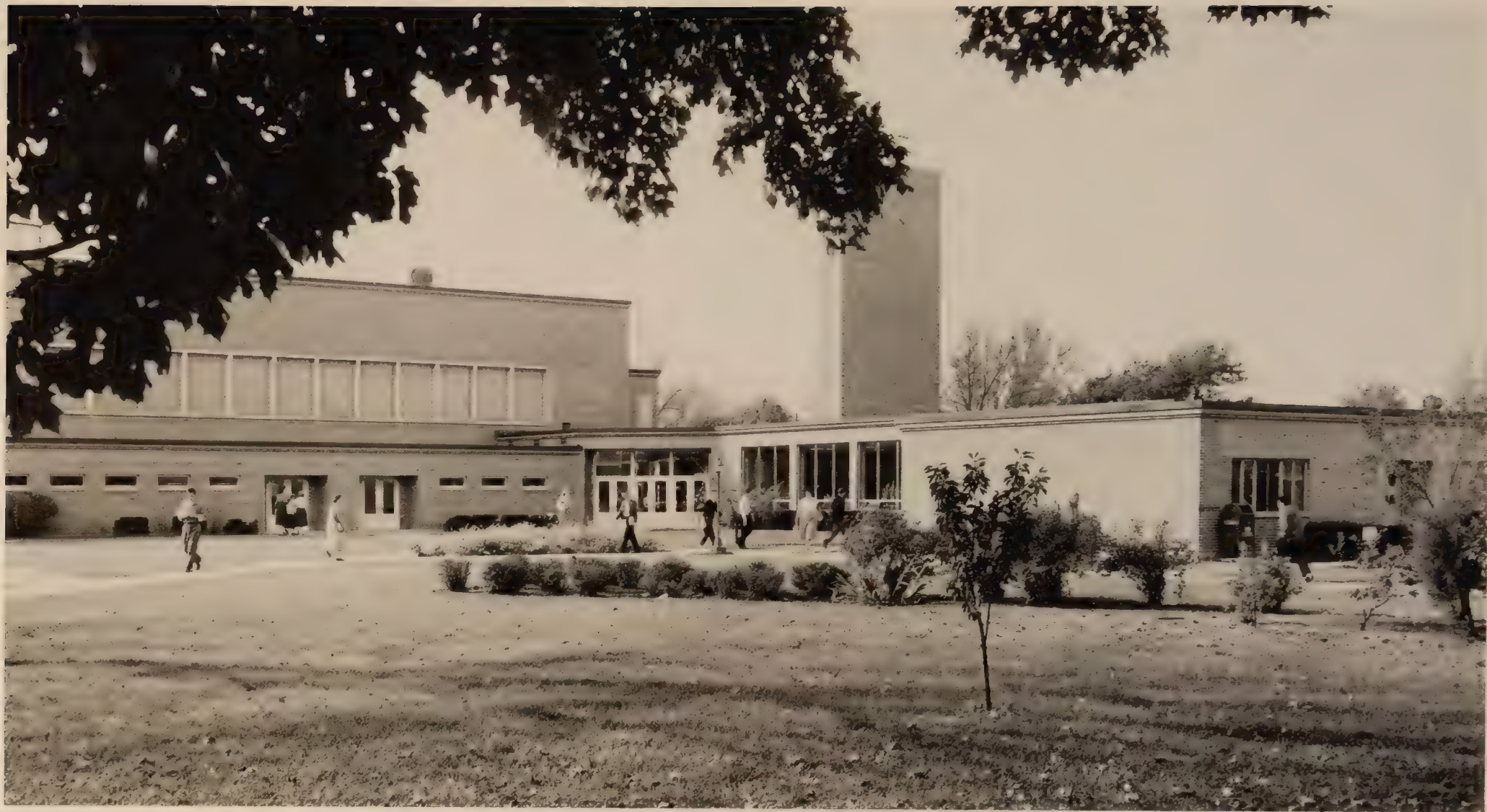
In 1940 the library moved from the second floor of the Administration Building into the new Memorial Library.

Having this fine new facility helped the college's application for accreditation by the North Central Association in 1941. After Good Library was built, the building hosted the drama department and orchestra rehearsals. It now houses visual arts offices and classrooms. The photograph of Memorial Library AT RIGHT was taken in the 1950s.









After World War II, enrollment at Goshen College mushroomed. Women now occupied both Kulp and Coffman dormitories, leaving only North Hall for the men. The aerial photo **LEFT**, taken in the 1940s, shows the temporary men's housing called the "barracks" or Quadrangle located south of the gymnasium.

The nine campus buildings built between 1947 and 1966 were all partially or fully designed by architect, Orus O. Eash, a 1938 Goshen College graduate. The Union building **ABOVE**, finished in 1950, created a campus student center. It contained a large lobby, gymnasium/auditorium, snack shop, bookstore, classrooms, and offices.





The photograph ABOVE shows students gathering for a work day rally under the steel structure of the Union building. Students donated wages from two days of labor in the community toward the cost of the building. They picked apples at Kercher's, made ladders at Goshen Sash and Door, painted church buildings, and cleaned houses. *The New York Times* carried a story about this innovative fund-raising technique, and it was later copied by many other schools. Student workdays became an annual event at Goshen College and from 1947 to 1953 students raised \$41,500.

In 1950, the year the Union building was finished, ground was broken for the Westlawn dormitory AT NEXT PAGE RIGHT. Workers on this project included a Voluntary Service unit partially made up of draft-age young men. By 1952 Westlawn dormitory and Memorial dining hall were completed. A year later Westlawn lounge was built, connecting Kulp and Westlawn dormitories. Other names for this room have ranged from the Kulp-Westlawn Social Room to the Passion Pit.





I think I changed from being too much to myself to being able to establish social relationships. I think the dorm experience has contributed a lot to that, as well as the general emphasis to learn to know other persons.

— Senior Statement '64



Two buildings were completed in 1957, both using the lift-slab construction technique. High Park dormitory, shown **ABOVE**, was built across Main Street near the newly-built Goshen Hospital, and originally housed nursing students. Unfortunately, large windows in a women's dormitory along Main Street attracted too much unwanted attention. The building was later converted to a men's dormitory and now houses the Schertz computer center, the bookstore, and classrooms and offices for social work, sociology and anthropology.

In 1957 the Quadrangle (see aerial photo on page 16, top left corner) was moved further south to make way for the new Arts Building, **RIGHT**. The first floor housed home economics until that major was discontinued in the 1980s. Nursing and music departments still use the second and third floors respectively.

By 1959, work began on a separate seminary building and on a church-chapel building to be owned and used jointly by Goshen College and the College Mennonite Church. The photograph **NEXT PAGE TOP RIGHT** shows part of the massive beam structure that supports the round sanctuary. The College Church congregation had been meeting in the Union Auditorium since outgrowing Assembly Hall and needed worship and Sunday school space. The college wanted a larger and less secular place to hold chapel services. The church-chapel building **NEXT PAGE TOP LEFT** met both of these needs.





Goshen Biblical Seminary had long been an important part of campus life. A generous donation by Orie O. and Elta Wolf Miller now made a separate seminary building possible at the south end of campus, **AT LEFT**. In the photo **ABOVE** construction is observed by John Mosemann, pastor of College Mennonite Church and J.C. Wenger, seminary professor. But the seminary actually used the building for only 10 years. In 1969, Goshen Biblical Seminary moved to Elkhart to join Mennonite Biblical Seminary (General Conference denomination) and formed a joint campus which is now called the Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary (AMBS). The seminary building became Newcomer Center after it was renovated in 1980 through a generous donation by Franklin and Maxine Newcomer.





Enrollment continued to climb in the 1950s and dormitory space was at such a premium that male students who lived nearby were required to live at home because there was no room for them on campus. The three new dormitories built “across the tracks” soon alleviated that problem. Designed by Orus Eash, all three were named for men of admirable character.



C.Z. Yoder dormitory, **TOP LEFT**, dedicated in 1961, was named for a Smithville, Ohio, minister who served on the Elkhart Institute and Goshen College board of directors from 1902 to 1905. He was a forward-looking man who promoted Sunday schools and missions and organized the first Young People’s Meeting. He also helped to compile several hymnals and advocated scientific agriculture and community development. C.Z. Yoder believed in Goshen College. The building honors his “domesticity, industry, thrift, and godliness.” Since it was dedicated 22 years after Yoder’s death, many campus persons never knew him. One former administrator admitted that he thought that Yoder dormitory simply honored all of the Yoders who have been important in the college’s history.



Clayton Kratz dormitory, **MIDDLE LEFT**, built in 1963, was named for a young college student who died while serving the church. Clayton Kratz was a popular young man from Blooming Glen, Pennsylvania, and a member of the class of 1921. In his three years at Goshen College he participated on the baseball team (**CENTER FRONT AT LEFT**), was captain of the debating team, vice president of the oratorical society, a student assistant in agriculture, and president of the Christian Workers Band. He would have been president of the Young People’s Christian Association, the most important organization on campus, if he had returned to Goshen College in the fall of 1920.



Instead, Kratz was asked to go to Russia with Orie O. Miller to investigate relief possibilities there among Russian Mennonites who were starving because of famine and war. This work was the beginning of Mennonite Central Committee. Kratz was arrested and accused of being a spy and was last seen on a wagon with other prisoners. He likely died in a Russian prison camp.

The last dormitory, built in 1966 (LOCATED IN SAME PHOTO AS KRATZ DORM), is named for Orie O. Miller. Miller earned a degree from Goshen College in 1915, but also served as an instructor in commerce here from 1912 to 1915. He became a successful businessman in Pennsylvania and was instrumental in beginning Mennonite Central Committee. For many years Miller traveled widely and frequently, acting as executive secretary of MCC. When he returned from travels abroad, he often came through Goshen on his way home. Many an afternoon, college and community folks packed Assembly Hall, eager to hear Orie Miller speak. Besides his work with MCC, he also served on the Mennonite Board of Education for 45 years, from 1921 to 1966. Ernest E. Miller, president of Goshen College from 1940 to 1954, was his brother.

Rows of phantom briefcases lining campus sidewalks were a familiar sight in the early 1960s, RIGHT. In those innocent years, when chapel time arrived, students simply left their briefcases along the sidewalks to wait for them. After chapel, they retrieved the faithful briefcases and toted them to the next class.





During its construction in 1967-68, **TOP LEFT**, students decorated the Good Library with clever graffiti echoing the Smucker's jam advertising slogan: "With a name like Smucker's, it's got to be Good." Harold and Wilma Smucker Good, class of 1922 and 21, respectively, donated one million dollars toward the library. Their wealth came, in large part, from her share in the family jam business back in Ohio.

Before they donated that million dollars, the Goods paid an unannounced visit to campus and talked informally to students without revealing their identity. The Goods were so impressed by those conversations that they called President Mininger from a pay telephone on their way home to Michigan and told him that they had decided to make the donation. When Harold Good died in 1993, the bulk of the Good estate was left to Goshen College — a wonderfully generous gift of over 26 million dollars. The photo at **CENTER**, taken at the library dedication shows several friends of the Goods: the Rev. and Mrs. Virgil Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Harris, Harold and Wilma Good, Dr. and Mrs. Talbert Abrams, Dr. Cordier, an educator and U.N. official who gave the keynote address, Mary and Paul Mininger, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Smucker of the Smucker Jam Company, and Mr. Willard J. Robinson.

Schrock Plaza, shown in library photo **ABOVE RIGHT**, was finished in 1969. It turned a barren field into a favorite campus spot, complete with fountain, benches and shade trees. It is named for donors Harold and Thelma Schrock who are both 1937 Goshen College graduates.



Everyone who comes to Goshen College soon notices the railroad tracks that bisect the campus. Freight trains interrupt sleep, physics experiments, music performances, and treks to the cafeteria. In the photo **BELOW** a train derailed on campus in early 1969.

After a flurry of building activity from 1958 to 1968, the campus changed in a different way in 1971. That year,

J. Lawrence Burkholder was inaugurated as the 10th president of Goshen College. Part of his inauguration celebration included planting over 130 trees. Returning alumni continue to marvel at the change those trees wrought, transforming the campus from field to park. In the photo, **BELOW RIGHT**, Ron Neufeld ('74), Marilyn Harms ('72), Mary Beyler ('72), and Judy Zimmerman ('74) plant a black locust tree.





The award-winning John S. Umble drama center **AT LEFT**, designed by architect Weldon Pries, was dedicated in 1978. Umble taught speech at the college for many years. He is also the father of long-time speech and drama professor Roy Umble and the author of *Goshen College: 1894-1954*. Umble Center gave the college a first-rate auditorium and a home for the theater department.

The campus remained relatively static physically during the next 16 years, with major renovations in dormitories, but no new construction. In 1992 a long-awaited addition to the Science building was completed. The Schrock Science Annex **BELOW LEFT**, named for major donors Harold and Thelma Schrock, provides much more space for laboratories, classrooms, and offices. The original science building was also renovated at this time, making all of the science facilities safe, attractive, and ready for the 21st century.

The church chapel **BELOW** also received a major addition and renovation, completed in 1994 and financed by College Mennonite Church. The college uses space in this building for the education department, laboratory kindergarten, music preparatory program and, of course chapels and convocations.





The newest building on campus is the long-awaited Rec-Fitness Center, **ABOVE**, completed in January 1994. It is the first major academic building located on the east side of the railroad tracks. In addition to a large gymnasium, the building also contains an indoor track, a swimming pool, racquetball courts, a weight room, offices, classrooms and the campus health center.

Although all of these buildings have added important dimensions to the first hundred years of Goshen College, a campus is more than just buildings. The photograph at **RIGHT** shows groundsman Lores Steury in the bed of greenery south of the Administration Building. Steury and many other physical plant workers through the years have helped turn the Goshen College campus from a wheat field into a beautiful "spot in Indiana."



LEADERS

“Ever lead us onward, upward”



Successful leaders of a church-related college must lead both academically and spiritually. Goshen College has been fortunate in both categories. All presidents except Noah Byers have been ordained ministers in the Mennonite Church, and all presidents from S.C. Yoder on have also held doctoral degrees. Yet Goshen College has not always had a smooth voyage through history.

From the beginning of Byers' presidency, the college has tried to steer by the twin rudders of Christianity and liberal arts, but often church and college disagreed about which direction to take. Relatively short presidential terms from 1913 to 1922 tell us that the ship must have struggled and floundered during those years, and in 1923 it nearly sank. Goshen College was forced to close its doors from 1923 to 1924 to regroup. The task: to find faculty, administrators and students who were willing to meet the church's lifestyle and doctrinal demands.

Relatively long presidential terms from 1924 on testify to a much more stable relationship between church and college. Some tension between academic and ecclesiastic, school and church priorities continues today, but now it occurs within a climate of mutual respect.

H.A. Mumaw, **TOP RIGHT**, homeopathic physician, amateur artist and educator, could perhaps be called the founder of Goshen College. He began Elkhart Institute in 1894. Mumaw wanted his school to have Christian underpinnings; however, his vision was not as grand as evangelist John S. Coffman's and when Coffman was elected president of the Elkhart Institute board in 1896, Mumaw resigned from the board.

John S. Coffman, **BOTTOM RIGHT**, embodied the quickened Mennonite Church at the turn of the century. He encouraged Sunday schools, missions, English language services, young people's meetings, and John F. Funk's Elkhart publishing house on his evangelistic tours to Mennonite communities from Virginia to Ontario. He was also a



H. A. Mumaw



John S. Coffman





Noah E. Byers 1898-1913



...we are filled with pleasure as we paint on our mental vision the beautiful picture of a multitude of young men and women going out from this institution, the mind stored with knowledge, trained to make the best use of all their faculties, possessed of a will to do right that will acknowledge no defeat, armed with a character that will never shrink from maintaining true principles, a trust that relies solely on the favor of God for success.

John S. Coffman, "The Spirit of Progress," 1896

vigorous advocate of Mennonite education. He had watched many young people leave to go to colleges of other denominations. Many did not come back.

Coffman, Funk, and Mumaw were all members of the Prairie Street Mennonite Church, across the street from the Elkhart Institute building. Conflicts over control of the school became conflicts in the congregation, but Coffman's vision prevailed. His dedication speech for the institute building on Feb. 11, 1896 was an oratorical masterpiece delivered to a packed house. It promoted a spirit of progress and fired idealism "for the cause of education and the cause of Christ." Coffman died only three years later at the age of 50, but students and professors alike kept his memory alive for many years, and Coffman's dual focus on knowledge and discipleship remains at the heart of the college's mission.

Noah Byers began his presidency at Elkhart Institute and continued after it moved to Goshen and became Goshen

College. John S. Coffman discovered Byers while on an evangelistic tour in Illinois and convinced him to come to Elkhart Institute as president. Byers is pictured **ABOVE LEFT** with son C. Floyd and wife Emma LeFevre Byers ('98). Byers was an excellent teacher, a cultural leader and an inspiring director of religious activity. At Northwestern University he had become acquainted with the Young People's Christian Association, and he was eager to begin a branch of it at Elkhart Institute. The Y.P.C.A. and the literary societies, which had become popular in the community even before the beginning of the Institute, became important outlets for student creativity and leadership first at Elkhart Institute and later at Goshen College.

Byers promoted the new college motto in the closing words of his Goshen College inaugural address:

"Let us all then cooperate to develop and maintain an institution which shall serve the

church and the community in raising up young men and women who shall have all their interests and powers cultivated and their energies directed towards the end of true service. Let our motto be, Culture for Service."

The "culture" of a liberal-arts education and the "service" to which every Christian is called would forge a risky, yet balanced dual identity for Goshen College. Byers spent 1902-1903 at Harvard University to prepare for expansion of the college academic program. Even in these early years, however, disagreements on dress, doctrine, and "worldly" amusements began to cause friction between church and college.

Byers resigned from the presidency in 1913 partially because of misunderstandings with the board. When he resigned, so did C. Henry Smith, dean of the college and the only faculty member with a Ph.D. Both went to the newly reorganized Bluffton College in Bluffton, Ohio.





John E. Hartzler 1913-1918



George J. Lapp 1918-1919

J.E. Hartzler had been a successful pastor at Prairie Street Mennonite Church. Noah Byers persuaded him to become dean of the Goshen College School of Bible in 1912 and recommended Hartzler as the next president when he resigned. During Hartzler's presidency the college expanded in many directions, some of which caused the college great financial difficulty. In addition to schools of music, Bible and missions, business, teacher education, liberal arts and the high school academy, Hartzler's administration added agriculture and home economics. But Science Hall cost twice as much as estimates had predicted and weak student response to the new programs only made matters worse. World War I hurt agriculture programs everywhere, and Goshen College's expensive dairy farm and school of agriculture proved no exception. The college's debt grew even worse when fund-raising efforts were hampered by an ill-timed infantile paralysis outbreak in Pennsylvania and a smallpox quarantine on campus.

The photograph ABOVE, taken in 1917, shows some of the women who were confined to campus for a time during the partial quarantine for smallpox. Men were not allowed on campus except in the dining hall.

The college fell into deep debt and business manager J.S. Hartzler scrambled frantically for donations and loans to keep the college afloat. Meanwhile, some church leaders continued to doubt that it was possible for any educational institution, least of all the liberal Goshen College, to remain faithful to the church, and they undermined Hartzler's leadership whenever possible. The board seemed more concerned with doctrinal soundness than financial troubles until it was too late. Late in 1917 J.S. Hartzler resigned as business manager, ending years of dedication to Goshen College. In February 1918 J.E. Hartzler also resigned as president.

The next president, George Lapp, served from February 1918 to June 1919. After Hartzler's resignation in mid-year, the board called on Lapp, a 1913 alumnus and missionary to India. He had come to the Goshen College campus in January 1918 for a series of lectures which proved very popular. Lapp had a pleasing personality, a good sense of humor, wide acceptance in the church, and some educational experience, since he had administered schools in India. Lapp probably never intended to remain in Goshen long. He spent much of his time while president traveling throughout the church on evangelistic tours. He resigned in 1919, then remarried and returned to India. Lapp's first wife and a young daughter had died in India. Harriet Lapp Burkholder, married to 10th president J. Lawrence Burkholder, is his daughter by his first wife.



H. Frank Reist 1919-1920

H.F. Reist, like George Lapp, was president of Goshen College for only one year. He had served as Y.P.C.A. president during his senior year in 1903-04. When he became president of the college, Reist was the current president of the board of education and an ordained minister. He had also served for 11 years as editor of the *Christian Monitor*, a somewhat scholarly Mennonite periodical. Plagued by health problems, Reist found them exacerbated by the stress of the presidency, and he resigned under physician's orders in February 1920 and moved to Texas.

Although not ever officially appointed president, I.R. Detweiler took on head administrative duties during two turbulent years, 1920-22. Both Detweiler and his wife, Bertha Zook, **CENTER**, were 1902 Elkhart Institute graduates who had gone to India as missionaries for a term. When they returned, he served as an instructor in Bible from 1909 to 1920. Detweiler proved to be a successful fund-raiser for the college, but tensions over dress and doctrinal matters came to a head during his acting presidency. Just one indication of this tension:



although a new gymnasium was built in 1921-22, the board of education banned inter-school athletics. After leaving Goshen College, Detweiler later became pastor of Eighth Street Mennonite Church, a General Conference Mennonite congregation.

Daniel Kauffman served yet another brief presidential term, 1922-23. He came to the presidency from Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, where he had served as editor of *Gospel Herald* and unofficial guardian of doctrinal orthodoxy for the Mennonite Church. No formal adult portraits of Daniel Kauffman exist. These two photographs, **ABOVE RIGHT**, show two important aspects of the man: the tireless church worker at his desk and the loving grandfather who cared deeply about training young people in Christian faith. The grandson holding his hand in the photo at **RIGHT** is also named Daniel Kauffman. He served the College Relations department of Goshen College from 1971 to 1986.



Daniel Kauffman, 1922-23.



Kauffman had a long and friendly history of association with Goshen College, having come to Elkhart Institute from Missouri in 1898 to hold revival meetings. He also served on a church inspection team that gave Elkhart Institute high marks in 1899. Kauffman, a moderate, tried to hold the college and church factions together during his single year as president, but by this time the rift was too great. The college closed its doors in 1923-24.



Sanford C. Yoder 1923-1940

S.C. Yoder accepted the challenge to heal the rift between church and college. He refused to sell the vacant 1923 college campus to another denomination that wanted to buy it. Instead, he gathered loyal, determined faculty and students and built bridges with the wider church at every opportunity. Yoder had served on the Mennonite board of education since 1916. A farmer, rancher, and beloved Iowa pastor, he had the skills and the vision to bring church and college together. Those who knew him speak of his dignity, serenity, friendliness, tact, and compassion.

Not the least of S.C. Yoder's accomplishments was his ability to pull the college through the Great Depression of the 1930s. When many students had no money for tuition and the board could pay faculty only pitifully small salaries, he was able to keep morale high and loyalty strong. S. C. is pictured **ABOVE CENTER** with wife Emma.

Yoder entered the presidency as the educational equivalent of a college sophomore. By 1926 he had earned both B.A. and L.L.B. (bachelor of laws) degrees and he later completed a doctorate in theology, **ABOVE CENTER**.



Yoder was a popular Bible professor, **ABOVE**, whose favorite classes, Psalms and Old Testament prophets, reflected his love of poetry. While president of Goshen College, and later while he continued to serve as a professor, S.C. Yoder was also secretary of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities.

At the eve of his resignation in 1940, students dedicated the *Maple Leaf* to S.C. Yoder. Their description of him reveals the source of his successful presidency:

"To the students Dr. Yoder has been not only a president but also a true and sincere friend. His hearty handshake and warm smile are encouraging in themselves. His conversations with students reveal his sincere personal interest. . . . His deep reverence for God is inspiring to all who know him and the uplifting influence that he has exerted over students has been profound."



Noah Oyer **ABOVE** served as dean of the college and Bible school from 1924 to 1931. S.C. Yoder had persuaded him to come from Hesston to help him rebuild the college. Oyer was a quiet and reserved man who served as a spiritual counselor to students in addition to his many other duties. He began the influential Christian Life Conference, an annual study and devotional gathering dedicated to Christian integrity. Oyer's important contributions to the college include his close ties with the wider church and his insistence on maintaining a full four-year college curriculum at Goshen even when student numbers were small.

Dean Oyer's death in 1931 from typhoid fever shocked and saddened the campus community. His funeral procession winds through campus **ABOVE RIGHT**. Siddie Oyer supported the family for many years by working as matron of Coffman Hall. Professors Mary Oyer and John Oyer are their children.

Chris Graber, seated at S.C. Yoder's left in the 1933-34 faculty photo **AT RIGHT**, came from Iowa in 1923 at Yoder's urging to serve as business manager. Graber brought a deep faith with him to the task. When a Goshen relative asked him how he expected to re-start Goshen College financially, Graber replied simply, "God will provide."



S. C. Yoder deserved much credit for the survival of Goshen College at a critical point in history. Not only was he able to gain the confidence of many people at a time when higher education was distrusted, he also provided leadership during the Depression.

— J. Lawrence Burkholder in a tribute to S. C. Yoder



The 1933-34 Goshen College faculty: Row 1: Edward Yoder, Daniel A. Lehman, Dean Harold S. Bender, President Sanford C. Yoder, Chris L. Graber, Samuel W. Witmer, Silas Hertzler, Guy F. Hershberger. Row 2: Irvin E. Burkhart, Willard H. Smith, Glenn R. Miller, Paul Bender, John Umble, Samuel A. Yoder, Walter E. Yoder, M.C. Lehman. Row 3: H. Clair Amstutz, Olive Wyse, Mary Royer, Elizabeth Bender, Lydia Shenk, Paul Mininger.





Harold S. Bender became dean of the college and Bible school after Noah Oyer's death. Bender had graduated from Goshen College in 1918. He joined the faculty as professor of history and sociology in 1924 after a year of study in Germany that had sparked his interest in Anabaptist history. The photo ABOVE shows Harold and Elizabeth Horsch Bender, Christine Horsch, and Ernst Correll on board a ship, probably returning from Tübingen. Bender later returned to Germany in the 1930s to complete his doctorate at Heidelberg.

Bender changed the Mennonite Church when he called her to identify with her roots in the Anabaptist movement of the 16th century. He broadened the church's view beyond its modernist-fundamentalist division; the Anabaptist Vision he promoted provided a third way to be the church.

Dean Bender served Goshen from 1931 until his death in 1962. In 1944, Carl Kreider became dean of the college, while Bender continued as dean of Goshen College Biblical Seminary. He was an energetic and powerful administrator. It was Dean Bender who engineered Goshen College's application for accreditation by the North Central Association, and the college received accreditation on its first attempt, an accomplishment that had only occurred once before.

Many persons who were students during the Bender days can tell stories about his aggressive teaching and advising style. The photo ABOVE RIGHT shows him with students John H. Hess ('47) and Harold Bauman ('46). The Mennonite Historical Library and the Goshen College journal *The Mennonite Quarterly Review* also benefited from Bender's strong leadership.



Elizabeth Horsch Bender ABOVE with Harold, a scholar and professor in her own right, taught German at the college and for many years served as copy editor of the *MQR*. Their daughter, Mary Bender, taught French, German and 20th-century literature to many student generations.



Ernest E. Miller 1940-54

Ernest Miller came to the presidency with long-time missionary experience in India, a Ph.D. in education, and a gift for efficient and creative administration. The 1950 picture **TOP RIGHT** shows Miller with his two deans, Carl Kreider, dean of the college and H.S. Bender, dean of the seminary. Miller, shown **AT RIGHT** with his wife Ruth Blosser Miller in their garden on South Eighth Street, had graduated from Goshen College in 1917.

Miller took steps to turn the college toward an international perspective. He established a short-lived Relief Training School at Goshen College in 1943 and began a student exchange program in Europe immediately after World War II. He brought the first group of international students to Goshen College in 1946.

In addition to his international interests, Miller also began the nursing program at Goshen College. At that time the city of Goshen had only a small hospital on north Fifth Street, so nursing students travelled as far as Chicago to learn specialized nursing skills.



During Miller's administration, student enrollment mushroomed from 315 in 1940 to 815 in 1953. This rapid and massive growth led to the construction of the Union building, Westlawn dormitory and the "Barracks" or Quadrangle, temporary men's housing.

Campus relationships became less formal during Miller's administration. Faculty attitudes toward students became less patronizing. Students were given more responsibility, and the college provided them with more services. Miller also began the longstanding tradition of faculty family retreats at Little Eden Camp in northern Michigan. These retreats continued nearly every August from 1940 to 1975. **SEE NEXT PAGE.**

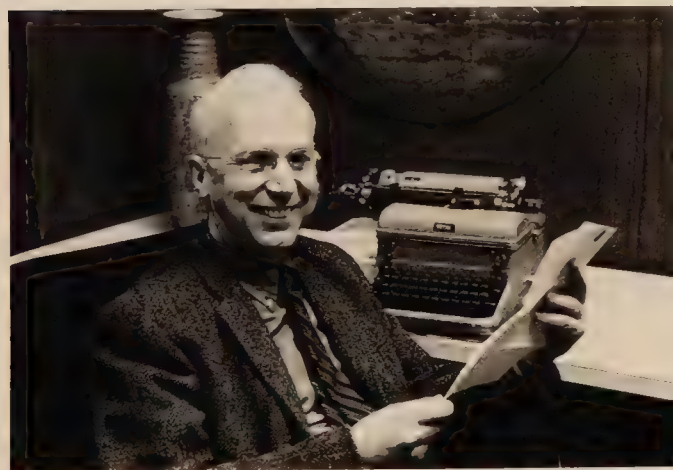


Row 1: John Hertzler, David Bachman, Richard Graber, Jerold Miller, Harold Hartzler Jr., Elizabeth Wenger, Lois Kauffman, Faye Mosemann, John Mininger, Daniel Wenger, Paul Wenger, Alan Kreider, James Mininger, Mary Wenger, Rebecca Kreider, Anna Maria Conrad, Karen Beechy, Cheryl Weldy, Elaine Yoder, Janet Umble, Alice Umble, Howard Burkholder, Myrna Burkholder, Ron Massanari, Jared Massanari, Jonathon Hartzler, Charles Frederick.

Row 2: Grace Conrad (Rita Conrad on lap), Winifred Beechy, Rosa Crous, Verda Kauffman, Elsie Bachman, Ruth Wenger, Alice Umble, Mina Graber, Ruth Miller, Matilda Yoder, Elizabeth Bender, Mary Mininger, Gladys Burkhart, Verna Gingerich, Sana Witmer, Marjorie Weldy, Evelyn Kreider, Ethel Yoder, Fern Umble, Harriet Burkholder, Pearl Miller, Christine Massanari, Kenneth Massanari.

Row 3: Lloyd Conrad, Atlee Beechy, John Mosemann, Ernst Crous, Howard Kauffman, Leland Bachman, John C. Wenger, John Umble, Chris Graber, Ernest Miller, Walter Yoder, Harold Bender, Paul Mininger, Irvin Burkhart, Melvin Gingerich, Samuel Witmer, Dwight Weldy, Carl Kreider, Samuel Yoder, Roy Umble, J. Lawrence Burkholder, Glenn Miller, Silas Hertzler, Karl Massanari, Dorothy Hartzler.

Row 4: Alta Schrock, Mildred Shoemaker, Gladys Stoltzfus, Fern Troyer, Elaine Sommers, Edith Herr, Olive Wyse, Viola Good, Lois Winey, Lois Gunden, Mary Oyer, Phyllis Roose, Robert Buschert, Joy Buschert, Paul Bender, Charlotte Burkhart, Joyce Burkhart, Mildred Graber, Joanne Hertzler, Theodosia Hartzler, Grace Mininger, Phyllis Yoder, Isabelle Byer, John Byer, Ralph Gunden, Opal Gunden, Robert Hosteller, H. Harold Hartzler, Charles Burkhart.



Carl Kreider **LEFT** served Goshen College for many years, first as professor of economics in 1940-44, then from 1944 to 1972 in various top-level administrative positions, primarily academic dean. He was also acting president 1950-51 and interim president 1970-71. Kreider returned to teaching economics from 1973 until the late 1980s. The Kreider family also lived in Japan and in Ethiopia for several years. He and his wife, Evelyn Burkholder Kreider, **RIGHT** enjoyed biking near the campus.

A warm and engaging teacher, a loyal and effective administrator and a wise and respected churchman, Carl Kreider touched many lives during his years at Goshen College. Some of the important accomplishments during his years as dean include the design and implementation of a general education program, the strengthening of music and art departments and the launching of SST.





Paul Mininger 1954-1970



Paul Mininger was a long-time Goshen professor before he became president. He began as professor of christian education in 1937 and added the duties of religious counselor to students in 1940. The photo **ABOVE CENTER** shows him with his wife, Mary Eby Mininger.

Mininger had been heavily involved in wider church circles, serving as a pastor, bishop and moderator of both Indiana-Michigan conference and the church-wide General Conference of the Mennonite Church. Some faculty members were afraid that he would be more interested in the church than in the college, but Mininger was determined to be an effective college president. He resigned from many of his church responsibilities when he became president, including the pastorate of North Goshen Mennonite Church which he had held since 1938.

One of Mininger's most important actions as president was to appoint a committee on the future of the college.

Chemistry professor (later provost) Henry Weaver served as executive secretary of that committee. Out of the committee on the future of the college came recommendations that led to SST and the trimester calendar, which attempted to utilize faculty and facilities year-round.

Enrollment continued to grow during Mininger's presidency, and he continued to cultivate community and business relationships begun by Ernest E. Miller. Mininger's administration, which included controller Ralph Gunden and business manager J. Robert Kreider **ABOVE RIGHT**, sponsored more building projects than any other administration before or since. Eight major buildings: High Park, the Arts building, Yoder, Kratz, and Miller dormitories, the church-chapel, seminary building (now Newcomer Center), and Good Library were all built during Mininger's 16-year tenure as president.





J. Lawrence Burkholder 1971-85

J. Lawrence Burkholder's presidency brought academic prestige, new international connections and strengthened community ties to the college. Burkholder graduated from Goshen College in 1939. After earning a seminary degree, he served briefly as a pastor, then as a relief program administrator and pilot in India and China during and after World War II. His stories of "flying the hump" over the Himalaya mountains into China during those years have fascinated audiences ever since. Burkholder continued flying as a hobby while president, **ABOVE**.

Burkholder was a popular professor in the Bible, religion and philosophy department at Goshen College from 1949 to 1961, **ABOVE MIDDLE**, then went to teach at Harvard Divinity School where he established the department of the church and headed it for 10 years.

During Burkholder's inauguration as president of the college, over 130 trees were planted as part of the celebration. He strengthened community ties through the President's Advisory Council (begun by Mininger) and often spoke at local service club luncheons. His administration also launched the ambitious Uncommon Cause endowment campaign.



The photo **ABOVE** shows the 1976 Administrative Council: President Burkholder; provost Henry Weaver; Dan Kauffman, director of college relations; Arlin Hunsberger, director of international education; Orville Yoder, associate dean; Russ Liechty, dean of students; Art Smoker, director of Center for Discipleship; J. Robert Kreider, business manager; and John Lapp, dean.

Burkholder's China connections (See photo **ABOVE RIGHT** with Harriet Lapp Burkholder.) led to the first undergraduate exchange program with China in the United States. New SST locations in Poland and East Germany were also begun under his administration, and on campus, the Umble Center for Performing Arts rose between the Good Library and the Arts Building.



Victor Stoltzfus 1984-



Victor Stoltzfus, president from 1984 to the present, graduated from Goshen College in 1956 and Goshen Biblical Seminary in 1959. After splitting his time between pastoring, editing, and graduate work, Stoltzfus taught sociology from 1964 to 1981, most of those years at Eastern Illinois University. He served Goshen College as dean from 1981 to 1984 before becoming president. His wife, Marie Althouse Stoltzfus, **AT LEFT**, coordinates the parents program for the college.



In an effort to understand students of the '90s, Stoltzfus spent a week in January of 1993 in Yoder dormitory. **ABOVE RIGHT** Dave Willems ('94) shows him a favorite compact disc.

During Stoltzfus's presidency, Goshen College continues to draw praise from many quarters: praise for its pervasive emphasis on international education; praise for its strong ties with its founding denomination, the Mennonite Church; and praise for its overall academic strength. However, a declining pool of students has also troubled Stoltzfus's term as president. Reduced birthrates, a stagnant North American economy, and acculturation of Mennonites into mainstream society have all whittled away at enrollment numbers.

But construction of the Schrock Science Annex and the Recreation-Fitness Center, and implementation of a Multicultural Affairs program have already helped to stabilize enrollment figures. In addition, endowment levels have dramatically increased during Stoltzfus's presidency, due to contributions from persons who believe in Goshen College. The \$26 million received from the Harold and Wilma Good Estate in 1993 was the largest of these endowment gifts. Such ample confidence in the Goshen College of the present coupled with the 1994-95 Centennial Celebration of its past promises to launch the college well into its second hundred years.

LEARNING

“In our sacred college halls”



Teaching and learning lie at the heart of college life. Subject areas change, facilities change, methods change, but the encounter between teacher and learner remains constant. Teaching and learning have challenged and changed lives throughout the college's 100-year history.

Early curriculum offerings at Goshen College included a high-school level academy course, summer normal-school classes for teacher training, a two-year Bible course, and a one or two-year commercial course. Music and oratorical skills were also important from the beginning (See chapter 4). After President Noah Byers returned from Harvard in 1904, a two-year junior-college program began at Goshen College, and in 1910 the first students graduated with a four-year A.B. degree.

In 1915, the business faculty included young instructor Orie O. Miller, **ABOVE RIGHT**. Miller later became the first executive secretary of Mennonite Central Committee and a loyal patron of Mennonite higher education.

Over 75 years later, the business department continues to teach business theory and skills in a Christian liberal-arts context. **RIGHT** a management development class, taught by Ron Brunk, meets in the Schertz Computer Center. In addition to regular classes, in 1981 the business department began offering management development classes specifically designed for local business persons.





The greatest single value of a liberal arts education is to have something to think about the rest of one's days.

— J. Lawrence Burkholder



A College Farm, purchased in 1909, was supposed to earn scholarship money for Bible students and furnish supplies for the dining hall. The first farm was located one mile west of the college across the Elkhart River and included the bluffs of College Point on the west side of the dam. Less than 10 years later it was traded for a farm one half mile east of the college along College Avenue, **ABOVE**. The agricultural program never thrived and, although many students took occasional short courses offered in agriculture, only one student ever completed the entire agricultural program.

The high-school academy ended in the 1930s, but winter Bible classes and summer school terms continued for many years. They drew eager students from all over the Mennonite Church who could not, for various reasons, fully matriculate into the college program. Eventually,



however, as Goshen College gained academic strength, nearly all students entered college or seminary level degree programs.

In February 1941, North Central Association inspectors visited the Goshen College campus. In March, President Ernest E. Miller went to Chicago to meet with the board of examiners to defend the college's application for accreditation. On March 27 he telegraphed the good news that Goshen had received accreditation on its first attempt, a rare accomplishment — especially since few small liberal-arts colleges were accredited in those days.

Students, led by Charles Ainlay ('41), staged a jubilant celebration parade to meet President Miller's railroad car at the intersection of Pike and Main Streets when he returned home from Chicago. The picture of that spontaneous parade **ABOVE** was taken around 11 p.m.



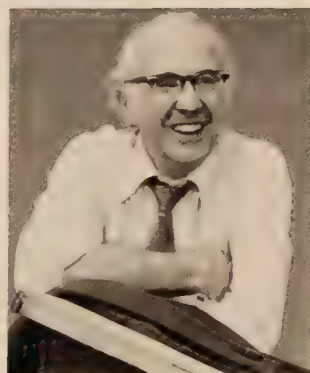
Teaching and learning flourished in many settings over the years. In the photograph at **RIGHT**, professor John S. Umble teaches an English class in Aurora Hall (now Science 106) in the mid-1940s.





In the photograph AT LEFT, professor John Fisher teaches a literature class in Assembly Hall. Note current chemistry professor Don Clemens ('61) in the front row.

In 1964, when the photograph ABOVE was taken, professor Olive Wyse had already been teaching at Goshen College for 38 years. She taught at Goshen College from 1926 to 1977, first in physical education, then in the academy, which closed in the 1930s, before teaching home economics for 43 years. Students in the foods class photograph are (left to right): Carolyn Eash ('66), Carolyn Amstutz ('65), Kathryn Ulrich ('66), Judy Stjernholm ('65), Grace Ebersole ('65), Karen Pletcher ('66), and Berdene Boshart ('65).



The photographs AT LEFT show history professor John Oyer in 1967 and in 1979. In addition to teaching, Oyer also edited the *Mennonite Quarterly Review* from 1966 to 1993.



In the tradition of close and often informal professor/student relationships, French professor Mary Bender, in the photograph **ABOVE**, treats her 1975 upper-level French Composition class to cider and cookies at her home across Main Street from the campus. Students from left to right: Ann Meyer ('79), Bob Gingrich ('77), Jon Sommer ('75), Cicci Klaus ('76), and Mary Jane Zimmerman ('75).

ABOVE RIGHT the 1975-76 English department relaxes in the Newcomer Center lounge. Left to right: Nick Lindsay, Jack Dueck, Vernon Schertz, John Fisher, Mary Bender, Wilbur Birky, and Sara Hartzler. Ervin Beck was leading SST units during that year.

Biology professor S.W. Witmer **RIGHT** owns the distinction of serving the most years as a Goshen College faculty member. He taught in the academy for one year, then, after receiving a master's degree, taught biology full-time from 1915 to 1959 with a part-time load for several more years after that. Witmer was one of only two faculty members to return after the 1923-24 closing of the college. In addition to teaching, Witmer also served as a local weather observer for 54 years, from 1915 to 1969.



Witmer's Woods, south of the college and across Main Street, is a tribute to S.W. Witmer's long-standing interest in birds and plants. He is pictured **AT RIGHT** in May 1978, identifying an object for history and English professor Shirley Showalter and her son Anthony.





Science facilities have changed dramatically in the last 100 years. The photograph **TOP LEFT** shows the first biology laboratory from 1904-1915, located in the northeast corner of the Administration Building basement, where S.W. Witmer began his teaching career.

Fifty years later, in the photograph **ABOVE** Professor Frank Bishop oversees a biology lab exercise in Science Hall around 1960. To the benefit of still more student generations, Bishop continued to teach part-time years after officially retiring.

Chemistry professor Art Smucker, shown **AT LEFT** with student Brad Gilmore ('77), took full advantage of Goshen College's liberal arts opportunities. In addition to teaching chemistry, he also acted in dramatic productions and played in a recorder ensemble. Before retirement, he directed the college's computer services for several years.





The 1915 Science Building underwent various remodeling efforts to meet changing demands in science education before Phil Short ('80) and Sam Bixler ('80) observed the sound waves produced by a cello, **ABOVE**.

One of the most important additions to the old Science building was the Turner Precision X-Ray Measurements Laboratory designed by physics professor Robert Buschert. In the photograph **AT TOP RIGHT**, Buschert and Myron Lind ('86) adjust a spectrometer. The Turner laboratory gives undergraduate students a rare opportunity for high-level research. It is currently being used to make measurements of thin films on semi-conductors and other materials which are used as the basis for electronic and optical devices such as compact-disc players.

The Schrock Science Annex, finished in 1992, brought a dramatic improvement to science and math facilities on campus. In the photograph **AT RIGHT** chemistry professor John Yordy and student Paul Sack ('95) demonstrate some of the safety and computer equipment available in the new and remodeled science building.



The photograph **ABOVE** shows the physical science laboratory from 1904 to 1915 located in the northwest corner of the Administration Building basement.





Merry Lea Environmental Learning Center, donated to Goshen College in the mid-1980s by Lee and Mary Jane Rieth, added a new dimension to science education at Goshen College. Its 1,150 acres of fields, forest, bogs, and meadow near Wolf Lake, Indiana, provide many opportunities for study and observation of various ecosystems. Larry Yoder, director of Merry Lea, is shown ABOVE with a group of school children.

In the photograph ABOVE RIGHT student assistant Dave Nofsinger ('91) speaks to a group of elementary school students visiting the center.

Goshen College has offered popular marine biology summer courses in Florida for over 20 years, building on the research and experience of Professor Jonathan Roth. AT RIGHT Marcie Beiler ('77), Bob Gingrich ('77) and Jan Clemmer ('77) identify specimens.





Teacher training has always been an important part of the Goshen College program. In the **TOP** photograph Mary Royer teaches a summer children's literature class in the basement of Memorial Library which also housed the Mennonite Historical Library. From left to right: professor Royer, Vera Resue ('47), William Hughes ('46), unidentified, Dorothy Mann ('48), and Carol Hartzler ('49).

The 1917 photograph **ABOVE** shows teacher education students observing a model classroom on the second floor of the Science Building. Twenty-four area children attended this model "urban" school. During the same



time, the Ulery school at the corner of Greene and Bashor roads west of Goshen became a model rural school for Goshen College students to observe. Its name eventually became Model School.

ABOVE education major Karen Ventura ('77) teaches social studies to third graders at Model Elementary School in 1977.

Professor Kathryn Aschliman has directed the laboratory kindergarten on campus since 1962. It meets in the Church-Chapel Building and gives education students ample opportunities for observation and practice. The photographs at **ABOVE RIGHT**, show a class of 14 kindergarteners in 1963-64 and at a reunion 10 years later. 1963-64 photo: Front: David King. Seated or kneeling: Sandi Jo Detwiler, Sammy Burkholder,



Klem Mumaw, Terri Miller, Barbara Yoder, Mary Louise Levino, Myron Buller, Ronnie Schmucker. Standing: Roberta Miller, James Gunden, Lee Miller, Rosemary Kreider, Rebecca Brooks.

1974 photo: Front row: Tom Inbody, Sam Burkholder ('80), Klem Mumaw ('80), Terri Miller ('86), Barbara Yoder ('81), David King ('82), Myron Buller, Ron Schmucker. Back row: Roberta Miller ('80), James Gunden ('81), Lee Miller ('80), Kathryn Aschliman, Rosemary Kreider, Mary Louise Levine.



In addition to teacher education, the nursing program also prepares many Goshen College graduates for professional service. The nursing program began in 1950 before Goshen General Hospital was built across Main Street from the college. In the photograph on the **PREVIOUS PAGE** the first group of nursing students prepares for the trip to Elkhart Hospital in their three-seater DeSoto. Back seat: Mary Kay Sauder ('53), Elnora Weaver ('53), Leona Yoder ('53); Middle seat: Charlotte Hertzler ('53), Margaret Brubacher ('53), Florence Rheinheimer ('53); Front seat: professors Mabel Brunk and Orpah Mosemann, driver.



Every year since the first nursing class graduated in 1953, graduation activities have included a special pinning and candlelighting ceremony. That first ceremony in Assembly Hall is shown **ABOVE**. The photograph at **RIGHT** shows part of the 1983 graduating class during a similar ceremony in the Church-Chapel.





I am proud to be a graduate of Goshen College. Most of all I want to thank Del Good for having the conviction that there were older students in the community of Elkhart and Goshen that would benefit from a degree completion program.

— Karen Thompson '94



In 1992 Goshen College began a new venture: a degree completion program for adults who began but were not able to finish college. Two programs in organizational management and nursing have given many “non-traditional” students a chance to experience quality liberal arts education in a program designed specifically for their needs. In the photo **ABOVE** economics professor Del Good teaches an organizational management class.

Goshen College has had three libraries in three buildings in the past 100 years, but in each location the library has served as an important center for studying and socializing. For the first 35 years, the library was located on the south wing of the first floor of the Administration Building. The photograph at **ABOVE RIGHT** was taken around 1920.

Memorial Library was built in 1940 to meet accreditation standards. The photograph at **RIGHT** shows the busy reading room in that library in 1947-48 at 10:30 a.m.



Burgeoning enrollment from the mid-1940s through the '60s demanded a larger building and the Good Library was built in 1968. It houses the Mennonite Historical Library on the third floor and an art gallery in the basement. In between are library resources and study space that serve Goshen College professors and students like Stephen Shank ('74) **NEXT PAGE**.





We must be helpful to every student. We are in consequence attempting to continually make our curricular courses, our non-curricular activities, our testing program, our counseling procedures, our religious activities serve the individual student.

— President Ernest Miller, 1945





In October, 1951, students and faculty gathered on the south side of the Union building.





This was the last photograph ever taken of the entire faculty and student body. How many faces do you recognize?



THE ARTS

"Goshen College, ever singing"



The arts have always been important at Goshen College. In the early days, students gloried in music and oratory. The Philharmonic Society chorus began at Elkhart Institute and included as many as 95 singers, including community residents. The men's Rambler Quartet of the

early 1900s was one of the all-time great music groups in the college's history. Men's and women's glee clubs entertained their audiences with a mixture of light and sacred music.



On two evenings in August 1914 the Goshen Choral Society brought together over 50 college and community singers plus a small orchestra to perform Handel's sacred cantata "Saul" on the north lawn of the college campus under the stars. Standing at the far left in the photograph **BELOW** is Leland B. Greenwalt ('11), a member of the Ramblers quartet, who sang the part of David. Standing fourth from the left is Orie O. Miller and eighth is his brother Ernest E. Miller. Seated at the

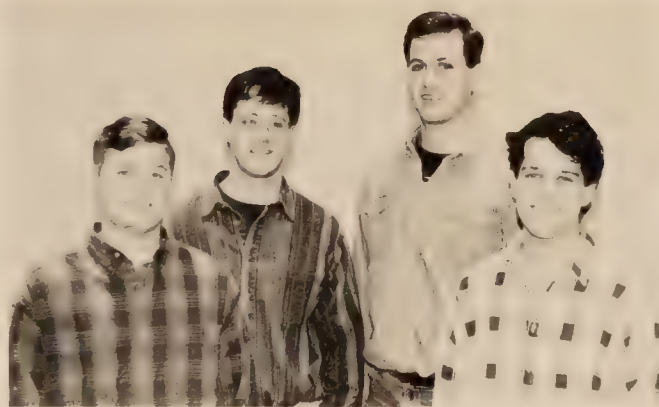
center are Assistant Instructor of Music Walter E. Yoder who sang the part of Samuel, Dean Paul E. Whitmer, and Assistant Instructor of History Alvin J. Miller who also directed the Choral Society and sang in the Ramblers quartet. The fourth seated man is philosophy and education professor John S. Winter. Note the Witch of Endor and her two helpers seated at left. Soloists from South Bend and Elkhart and the accompanying orchestra are not pictured.





Oratory was nearly as important as music during the years before the closing in 1923-24. An early aim of both Elkhart Institute and Goshen College was to change the bearing, vocabulary, and pronunciation of students and to teach them logical thinking and the effective communication techniques of rhetoric. Debate teams put these new ways of thinking and speaking into practice. In the photograph **TOP LEFT**, the 1916-17 debate team stands ready to board an interurban car bound for either Mt. Morris, Illinois, or North Manchester, Indiana, for a debate tournament. Standing to the right of the man wearing a bow tie is Ernest E. Miller, future president of the college.

For decades the campus literary societies trained students in expressive arts. Men were either Auroras or Adelphians; women were Avons or Vesperians. Literary societies planned public programs that included music, oratory, recitation of poetry, debate, book reviews, and choric readings. These came as often as once a week in the early years of Goshen College, but gradually lessened in frequency. The photograph **ABOVE CENTER** shows an Adelphian dramatic production on the stage of Assembly Hall in 1917-18. Harold S. Bender, seated at left with cane, was a member of the Adelphian literary society in his student days. The only other identified person is Vinora Weaver ('18), seated to the right of the fireplace.



The secular nature of many of these early cultural activities came under fire from critics in the Mennonite Church. The board of education disbanded the glee clubs in 1921 and banned piano accompaniment. When Goshen College re-opened after the 1923-24 closing, an A Cappella chorus was formed (meaning without accompaniment). Later other choirs formed as well, including the Collegiate Chorus, the Motet Singers and, more recently, the Chamber Choir.



Students have formed many music groups on their own over the years. Two outstanding vocal quartets graced the campus in 1992-94. Random Silence members **ABOVE CENTER** were Trent Kauffman ('96), Eric Beck ('94), Matt Schloneger ('94), and Mike Harley ('94). The Red Earth **ABOVE** included Nancy Oswald ('94), Sarah Hostetler ('94), Lara Troyer ('94) and Holly Swartzendruber ('94). Both groups developed loyal campus followings and both toured to churches in California and Oregon in April 1994.



Despite limited facilities, choirs gave many high quality performances of religious music. In 1946 professor Walter E. Yoder directed several combined choirs in Handel's "Messiah" in the old barn-like gymnasium. See photo ABOVE.

Professor Mary Oyer directed the Motet Singers from 1949 to 1963. This was a select choir that sang mostly baroque pieces. The photograph at ABOVE RIGHT shows the 1955 Motet Singers. Row 1: Professor Oyer, Rose Hostetler ('57), Rosa Diener ('56), Eileen Rutt ('55), Roberta Janzen ('57), Donna Barkey ('55), Carmen Ebersol ('55), Ruth Alice Hostetler ('57), Phyllis Ramseyer ('55); Row 2: Earl Beachy ('57), Verlin Garber ('57), Arlene Litwiller ('57), Eleanor Graber ('57), Joan Shank ('56), Ernest Hostetler ('56), Robert Otto ('57); Row 3: Vance George ('55), Glen Brubacher ('55), Herman Weaver ('55), James Faul, Jacob Redekop ('56), Eugene Hollinger ('59), Freeman Lehman ('56), Paul Brunner ('49). Vance George, a member of this group, now directs the San Francisco Symphony Choir and won a grammy award for a 1992 recording.



As the student body grew and became more diverse, vocal music on campus also expanded and diversified. The African-American group Ebony Voices ebbed and flowed from the '60s to the '80s. Their spirited rhythms and harmonies brought welcome diversity to the campus. A mid-1970s version of the group performs in the Union Snack Shop in the photograph AT RIGHT. Identified persons are: (third from left) Kim Washburn ('81), Janice Ingram ('77) and Art Griffin ('75).





Beginning in the mid-1960s, a major musical/dramatic production has been given by the Goshen College community regularly every two years. The very first opera given on campus was "Amahl and the Night Visitors" by Gian Carlo Menotti in 1954. In spring 1975, students and faculty performed Mozart's "Don Giovanni" on the Union stage. Cast members shown at **ABOVE LEFT**, are from left to right: Paula Neumann ('76), Professor Doyle Preheim, Tony Brown ('71), Roslyn Whatley ('74), David Kortemeier ('77), and Marlyce Martens Gundy ('76).

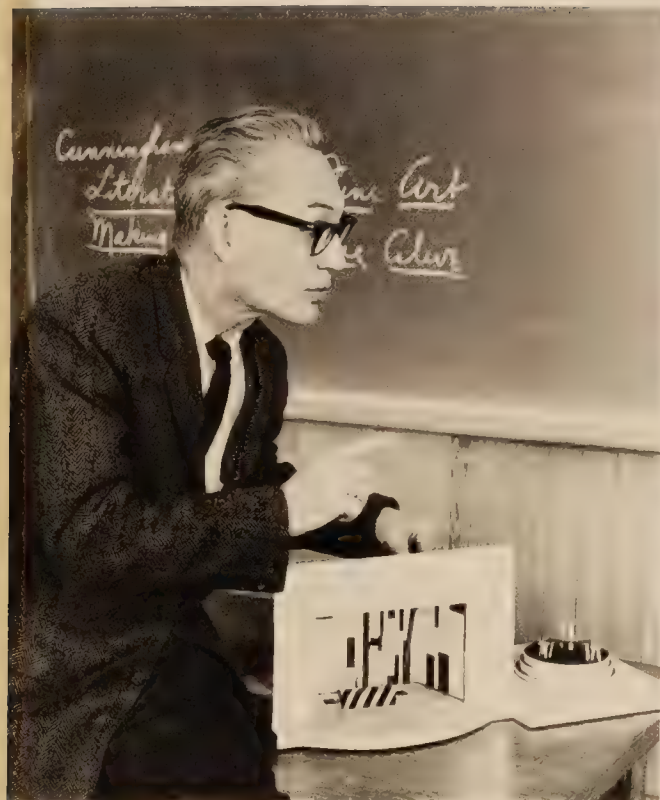
In September 1981 the campus community enjoyed the Gilbert and Sullivan comic operetta "The Pirates of Penzance," performed by faculty and staff members and rehearsed during faculty retreat that summer. Cast members, shown **ABOVE RIGHT**, included Assistant Professor of English Bob Johnson, Phyllis Miller, Rosemary Rupp, and Bible professor Don Blosser.

Drama and oratory returned to prominence more gradually than did music after the re-opening of the college. A more subdued form of intercollegiate debate,

minus the parades and rallies of earlier years, began in the 1930s. Goshen College debate peaked in 1941 when the team of Charles Ainlay ('41) and J. Robert Kreider ('41) won all nine of their debate matches against schools such as the universities of Wisconsin and Notre Dame — the only match that Notre Dame's team lost that year. In 1939 Charles Ainlay placed first in both the state and national Intercollegiate Peace Speech Association contests. In 1952, German student Hans Hillerbrand repeated this honor.

Drama remained the province of student-run literary societies for many years. Literary societies never regained the prominence they enjoyed in the early years, but they did continue to produce the fall and spring plays on campus until 1963 when the college began to officially sponsor dramatic productions. The photograph **AT FAR LEFT** shows the 1960 Aurora and Avon production of "Christ in the Concrete City." Left to right: William Meyers ('63), Gordon Zook ('62), Earl Sears ('61), Richard Hess ('62), and Diane Gerber ('63).





Professor Roy Umble, **ABOVE**, guided and nourished the college's drama program from 1946 to 1983. During those years the Mennonite Church's attitude toward drama gradually became more and more accepting, due in part to Umble's persistent efforts. Umble Center, built in 1978, is named for Roy's father, long-time speech professor John S. Umble. This building ushered in a new era for theater at Goshen College. One of the first productions in the Umble Center was Becket's "Waiting for Godot." Cast members **AT RIGHT** included H. Brent Weaver ('79), Claude Diener ('79), and Jay Brubaker ('81).





WGCS, begun in the early 1950s, gave students like those shown at **LEFT**, practical broadcast experience.

Background: Palmer Becker ('58) and Sophia Keens ('58); Foreground: Stuart Lehman (Goshen Biblical Seminary), Fancheon Emmert ('59).

Instrumental music, as well as drama, became more acceptable in the Mennonite Church. By 1957 an orchestra made up of students and community members began rehearsing. In the photograph at the **TOP OF NEXT PAGE** the 1960 orchestra rehearses on the Union stage. Music professors as well as students perform regularly on and off campus. On **PAGE 62** the ensemble of Lon Sherer, Doyle Preheim, Kathryn Sherer, and Mary Oyer pose at the Sherer home in the mid-1970s. The music department has sponsored several special festivals devoted to individual composers. Professors Mary Oyer and Dwight Weldy were among the performers at the 1978 Bach festival **NEXT PAGE CENTER**.





*The work of the artist is to create
beauty, harmony, splendor and
clarity out of human existence. . . .*

*[Art] helps us reflect upon our
situation and answer the question,
"Does life have any meaning at all?"*

—Lauren Friesen



From the 1940s to the 1980s, Mary Oyer explained the mysteries of "high culture" to Goshen College students in Fine Arts classes. Many student generations learned, under her able tutelage, to appreciate classic and modern music, art, and architecture. Before Umble Center was built, Fine Arts classes like the late 1960s one shown at **FAR RIGHT** were held in Assembly Hall.



In the mid-1970s, a jazz band began, expanding students' instrumental music opportunities on campus. The 1980-81 jazz band, led by professor Philip Clemens, hams it up at **BOTTOM LEFT**.



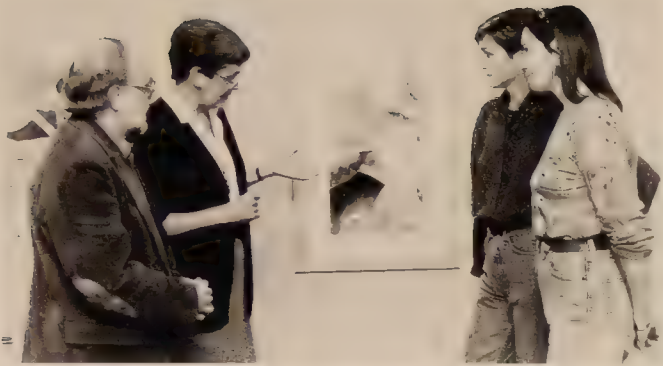




Visual arts have grown at Goshen College so that they now fully occupy the old Memorial Library building. Several kilns have been built outside the southeast corner of that building. In the 1972 photograph ABOVE, professor Marvin Bartel removes some ceramic pieces featuring a likeness of Menno Simons.

Professor Abner Hershberger unveils a mural that he painted for Umble Center in the photograph BELOW. The art gallery in the basement of Good Library showcases rotating exhibits of student, alumni, and other artist's work.





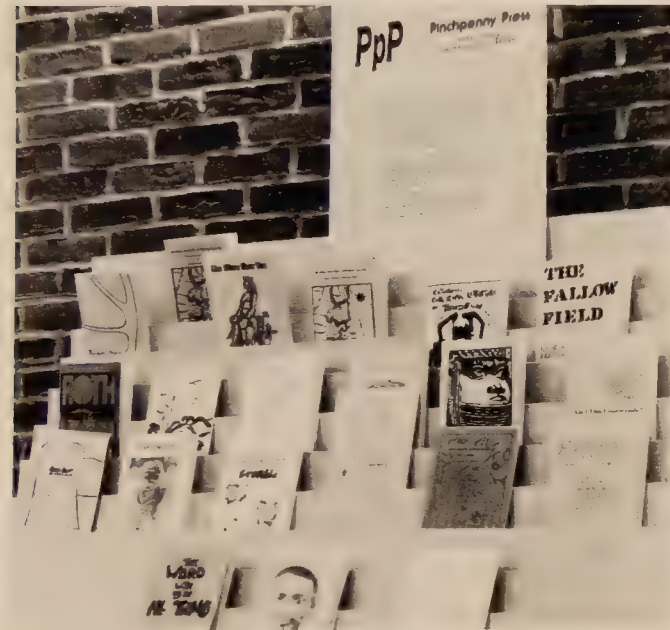
In October 1991, the gallery featured the work of six members of the Graber family, all Goshen College alumni. The photograph ABOVE shows, left to right, professor Abner Hershberger, Esther Buckwalter Graber ('52), and daughters Susan Graber ('86), and Jane Graber ('76) admiring a watercolor done by Ann Graber ('81). Sybil Graber ('80) and Steve Graber ('89) also contributed artwork to the exhibit.



"Culture" includes literary arts as well as dramatic, musical, and visual arts. On the Goshen College campus, poetry enjoys a rather unusual prominence, partially due to Nick Lindsay's dramatic visits each year. Lindsay, ABOVE, taught in the English department from 1969 to 1980. Although he returned to boat-building at his home on Edisto Island, South Carolina, Lindsay continues to visit Goshen each January to teach a popular one-week poetry workshop.



An endowed lectureship honoring S.A. Yoder ABOVE, English professor from 1930 to 1935 and 1946 to 1970, brings a prominent literary speaker to campus each year. In 1986 humorist Garrison Keillor spoke to a packed church-chapel audience and BELOW signs autographs for Jill Schloneger ('86), Amy Lugibihl ('86) and Cindy A. Yoder ('86).



Pinchpenny Press publishes manuscripts of student prose and poetry as well as occasional volumes by faculty members and other writers.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL
GOSHEN COLLEGE
Lecture-Music Series
1958 - 1959
Union Auditorium - 8:15 P.M.

Oct. 6 - Vienna Academy Chorus
 Oct. 30 - Alexandra Tolstoy "Leo Tolstoy, My Father"
 Nov. 28 - (Homecoming) Stan Midgley "Autumn Across America" (Illustrated)
 Dec. 11 - Elisabeth Schwarzkopf Soprano
 Jan. 8 - David Schoenbrun "America As Others See Us"
 Feb. 14 - Detroit Symphony Orchestra Mischa Mischakoff, Soloist
 Feb. 21 - Roger Wagner Chorale
 Mar. 5 - Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra
 Apr. 9 - Cleveland Grant "Timberline and Tundra" (Illustrated)
 Apr. 23 - Juilliard String Quartet

SEASON TICKETS GO ON SALE SEPTEMBER 24

PRICES - Season Tickets:

See A Reserved front center section. Shows only a limited number of these are still available.
 See A General remainder of front hall \$2.50 See B rear hall \$2.00 See C rear balcony \$1.00

SINGLE ADMISSIONS: All music numbers except Juilliard String Quartet See A General \$2.00 See B \$2.50
 See C \$2.00 Juilliard String Quartet and all lectures \$2.00 \$1.50 \$1.25

Season tickets will go on sale **SEPTEMBER 24** at the College, Tilley Electric Co., Gospel Book Store, Elkhart Print and Wallpaper Co. No orders by telephone. **NO REFUNDS.** Mail orders accepted at the College if check and stamped addressed envelope enclosed. Children under five not eligible to admission.

BE SURE OF A SEAT AND SAVE MONEY - BUY SEASON TICKETS!



Earlier, the annual Lecture-Music series brought a wealth of cultural events to campus for over 40 years until rising costs and declining attendance forced the series to close in the mid-1970s. Many alumni remember dressing up and walking with a date to the Union Building for "LMs" to hear performers like Marian Anderson, the Robert Shaw Chorale, Carl Sandburg, the Cleveland Symphony, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. **ABOVE** a poster advertises the 1958-59 Lecture-Music season. **ABOVE RIGHT** the Icelandic Singers sing folksongs from their country during the 1960-61 season.

Folksinger Bill Crofut first came to Goshen College as a performer in an "LM" in 1972. He was so impressed with the audience's sing-along ability that he returned to campus again and again to give concerts and to record two albums. In 1985 he taped a radio special in Umble Center, shown **AT RIGHT**.

Goshen College is still "ever singing," enjoying and performing the arts in many forms.



RELIGIOUS LIFE

“Honor to our Master bringing”



The Mennonite Church has always strongly influenced Goshen College life. Chapels, spiritual life emphasis weeks, student-led worship, service projects, Bible classes, prayer meetings, peace and mission concerns, Mennonite heritage, connections with the wider church and its agencies — all of these things have existed continuously, in some form, since the early years of Goshen College.

The Mennonite Church has influenced the college, and the college has also influenced the Mennonite Church. Goshen College has provided many missionaries, spawned new congregations, trained scores of ministers, promoted peace education, preserved historical documents, spread knowledge of our faith heritage and fostered Christian friendships across the continent and around the world. Perhaps most importantly, the college continues to provide a liberal-arts education in a Christian context. The goal of Goshen College, as worded in its mission statement, is to develop “informed, articulate, sensitive, responsible Christians.”

For much of the college’s history, the Young People’s Christian Association and the Bible school (later Goshen College Biblical Seminary) deeply influenced the character of campus life. By the end of the 1960s, the Y.P.C.A. had faded away and the seminary had moved to Elkhart. But the traditions of Christian study, worship,



and discipleship fostered by those organizations continues to shape life at Goshen College into the 1990s and beyond.

The Y.P.C.A. devotional committee planned chapel every Thursday for many years. The 1942-43 committee **ABOVE** included: Row 1: Millard Lind ('42), Zelma Brunk ('43), Clayton Beyler ('43), Thelma Miller ('44). Row 2: Paul Lauver ('44), Dorothy Snapp ('44), Christine Weaver ('44), Darlene Birkey ('44), Robert Byler ('47).





President Noah Byers began the Y.P.C.A. organization in 1898. Over the years it sponsored morning watch periods, weekly dormitory prayer meetings, Thursday chapels, student socials, gospel teams, and emergency relief service projects. During its heyday, 95 percent of students were members of the Y.P.C.A. In addition to caring for students' spiritual life, the Y printed a student handbook, met students at the train station, and oriented new students to campus life, performing many of the functions now in the hands of the student development department.

One of the largest sub-groups of the Y.P.C.A. was the Christian Workers band, made up of students who planned to devote their lives to full-time Christian service either at home or abroad. Three members of the Vesper Quartet, **ABOVE**, which traveled across the continent giving programs in Mennonite churches, became long-term overseas missionaries on four continents. Left to right: Ralph Wade ('49), Ralph Buckwalter ('48), Albert Buckwalter ('47), and David Shank ('48).

Goshen College students were interested in local involvement as well as overseas mission work. As early as



1905, students began teaching Sunday school classes in East Goshen. In 1929 that work re-started, then moved to North Goshen in 1935. By 1937, a church building was bought in Iowa, torn down, moved to Goshen, and reassembled, and North Goshen Mennonite Church became an established congregation. Christian education professor Paul Mininger served as pastor and bishop there for 16 years until he became the college president. In 1943 students began Locust Grove Mennonite Church in Elkhart and traveled there in a bus for services (See photo **ABOVE**). In the 1947 photograph at **TOP RIGHT**, Russel Krabill preaches to the Locust Grove congregation. Students also began the East Goshen, Sunnyside, and Wawasee Lakeside Chapel congregations.



ABOVE Don Reber ('51) teaches a boys' Sunday school class at Sunnyside Mennonite Church in Dunlap .

Throughout the 1950s and into the early 1960s, Y.P.C.A. members continued to teach Sunday school classes both in Goshen and in South Bend. They also visited the Hope Rescue Mission in South Bend and the Elkhart County Jail.





In the 1960s, social changes throughout North America and cultural changes in the Mennonite Church made a deep impact on religious life at Goshen College. In the photograph **ABOVE**, a student music group sings religious music that is not the traditional Mennonite four-part a cappella style. Members of the group are, left to right: Kathy Bennett ('72), Rick Stiffney ('73), Mario Bustos ('73), Tony Brown ('71), Marilyn Houser ('74), Everett Thomas ('72), and Bonnie Mierau ('73).

But changes ran far deeper than music preferences. Many students, like their secular North American peers in the 1960s, mistrusted organized leadership, including the organized church. By the late 1960s, loosely organized Koinonia groups filled an important spiritual and social function for many students. K-groups were primarily sharing groups, but some also included Bible study, prayer and service projects.



Several groups of students who wanted a deeper faith experience formed house churches and lived and worshipped together. **ABOVE** Barbara Gunden ('72) and Dan (Gene) Lemons ('74) wash dishes at Ichthus House.

Meanwhile, student attendance at local Mennonite churches had fallen off dramatically, and students began calling for their own church. Under campus pastor Harold Bauman's leadership, Campus Church was begun and it experimented with new music and worship forms. At **ABOVE CENTER**, John Enz ('72) and Art Cosgrove ('69) participate in a Campus Church communion meal.

A K-group made up of adult members from Waterford and College Mennonite Church was also searching for new worship expressions and more member accountability. They began meeting on the college



campus and in 1974 Assembly Mennonite Church was born. Its campus cluster essentially replaced Campus Church. All members of this congregation are also members of a small group.

In addition to the small-group movement, the charismatic movement also made a large impact on the campus and eventually led to the formation of yet another Mennonite congregation: Communion Fellowship. C.F. had its roots in a student-led mid-week prayer and praise group in the mid-1970s. It is now a charismatic congregation affiliated with both main Mennonite denominations and the Church of the Brethren. Several C.F. cell groups meet regularly on campus for worship, study and prayer.

Many persons in the Mennonite Church in the 1970s hungered for a fuller experience of God's Holy Spirit in worship. Goshen College responded by sponsoring several large festivals. The first one, the Festival of the Holy Spirit in 1973, drew over 2,000 people. During the



I propose that education of the total person must include an understanding of the liberating life of Jesus Christ. And only then can one find meaningful substance in the traditional liberating arts and sciences.
— June Alliman Yoder '67



1977 Festival of the People **ABOVE**, June Alliman Yoder, a member of the campus ministries team, led in prayer at the end of a teaching session.





Student-led worship has remained an important component of campus religious life. **ABOVE** the singing group, "Good News" leads a summer chapel service after returning from a congregational tour. Members are Alice Hertzler ('76), Dave Mishler ('77), Bryan Mierau ('76), Patsy Ebersole ('76), Deb Yoder ('77), and Loren Johns ('77). In the 1990s, students participate in chapels and lead all-campus worship on Sunday nights. The photograph **ABOVE RIGHT** shows an all-campus worship service during a 1993 spring term. These services are held in Newcomer 19, formerly the seminary chapel.

Religious life, for many Goshen College students, includes working for peace, especially in times of war. The Peace Society, now known as Students for Shalom, has long been a significant student organization for study, discussion and action on peace issues. The photograph at **RIGHT** shows students standing in front of the courthouse in downtown Goshen in 1972, silently protesting the Vietnam War. Nearly 20 years later, during the Gulf War between the United States and Iraq, students responded with a candlelight march for peace. As shown **RIGHT**, they also took turns holding a prayer vigil in front of the Broken Shield sculpture on campus, created by art professor and sculptor John Mishler in 1981.

With telephones in all dorm rooms and stereos and televisions in many, where can students find the solitude necessary to nurture their relationship with God? Ramona Enns ('92) stands at the entrance to The Quiet Place **RIGHT**, a suite of rooms in Kulp dormitory available to students for individual and small group prayer and Bible study.

Many Goshen College students of the last 25 years do not realize that this campus was also home for decades to Goshen College Biblical Seminary. Winter Bible Term classes and other programs of Bible study had been offered from the beginning of Goshen College, and in 1946 a full three-year graduate-level seminary program began.

The photograph at **BOTTOM RIGHT** shows the 1953 student body and faculty of the seminary. *Row 1: Paul Miller, Howard Charles, John C. Wenger, Harold S. Bender, Ernest E. Miller, Sanford C. Yoder, Paul Mininger, C. Norman Kraus, John Mosemann. Row 2: Ed Metzler, Don Reist, LeRoy Kennel, Milton Harder, Richard Burkholder, Heinz Janzen, Don Driver, John Litwiller, William McGrath, Willis Hallman, Ellis Croyle, Glendon Jantzi. Row 3: Calvin Redekop, David Hostetler, Ken Weaver, Herbert Yoder, Abe Schmitt, James Detweiler, Marion Snyder, John Mark Yoder, Melvin Jennings, Wayne North, William Klassen, Marvin Nafziger. Row 4: Fu-Shen Cheng, Ed Stoltzfus, Jesse Yoder, Allen Kanagy, Don Yoder, Nathan Nussbaum, Richard Hostetler, Wilbur Nachtigal, Millard Osborne, John P. Oyer, Howard Snider, Marvin Miller, Kamal Hanna, James Christophel. Row 5: Hobert Yoder, Richard Miller, Carson Moyer, Darrel Hostetler, Ismael Gonzalez, John King, Sam E. Miller, David Mann, Maynard Shetler, Paul Fry, Willard Ebersole, James Yoder, John Ventura, John Shenk, Willis Breckbill, John Beachy.*

From 1959 to 1969, seminary classes, offices, and library had their own seminary building, now known as Newcomer Center. In 1969 Goshen Biblical Seminary moved to Elkhart to join the Mennonite Biblical Seminary, a General Conference Mennonite institution, at its campus on Benham Avenue. After years of bussing students back and forth from Elkhart to Goshen for shared class offerings, both partners of the Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminaries were now at one location. Goshen College alumnus Marlin Miller ('60) began serving as the first joint president of both seminaries in 1990.



*Goshen has always believed that
Christian higher education must
anticipate our ever changing world;
to inform society, it must keep
pace with it.*
— President Mininger, 1967



Although the seminary is no longer on the Goshen College Campus, the college continues to serve Mennonite scholarship in at least three areas. The Archives of the Mennonite Church are located in the west end of Newcomer Center. *The Mennonite Quarterly Review*, begun in 1927, is widely recognized today as an important scholarly periodical. The board of editors in 1949 met in Harold S. Bender's living room for the photograph at **RIGHT**. Left to right: Robert Friedmann, Ernst Correll, John C. Wenger, Harold S. Bender, John S. Umble, Melvin Gingerich, Cornelius Krahn, J. Winfield Fretz. Elizabeth Horsch Bender, **FAR RIGHT** should really appear in this photograph as well. For more than 50 years, her translation and editorial services profoundly affected the quality of the journal.

The Mennonite Historical Library, now housed on the third floor of Good Library, is another aspect of Goshen College important to scholars. Begun in 1906 by the Mennonite Historical Society, it contains the most comprehensive collection of books and periodicals on Mennonite history in the world. In the 1953 photograph at **RIGHT** librarian Nelson Springer and director Harold S. Bender display two valuable books: a first edition Froschauer Bible (1524-29) and a Luther Bible with commentary (1729).

Campus religious life for most students centers around regular chapel services. Until 1960, daily chapel services were held in Assembly Hall (Ad 28). In the photograph on the **NEXT PAGE, TOP LEFT**, taken in the late 1920s, Dean Noah Oyer addresses the campus community. Head coverings and assigned seats with separate sections for men and women were the norm. By 1948, when the photograph on the **NEXT PAGE, TOP FAR RIGHT**, was taken, President Ernest E. Miller addressed a student body so



large that "wings" reaching into side classrooms were needed in order to seat everyone. Student seating was still separated according to sex. Chapels in the new church-chapel building in the early 1960s, shown on the **NEXT PAGE, NEAR RIGHT**, ended with professor Walter Yoder leading the "Gloria." By 1982, campus pastors Jim and Nancy Lapp used powerful visual symbols to enrich worship and sometimes asked chapel attenders to move out of their seats, as they did in the Good Friday service shown on the **NEXT PAGE, BOTTOM RIGHT**.



Religious life at Goshen College will continue to evolve in the next century as it has in the last. Church and college will continue to enrich, influence, and challenge each other as both seek to be faithful to their tasks.



SOCIAL LIFE AND ATHLETICS

“Where the leafy maple grows”



Take any large group of bright, active young adults. Let them live together, eat together, worship together, and study together, and they will naturally want to play together too.

Informal recreation, athletic competition, social gatherings, club meetings and dormitory living — all of these activities have been an important part of the college experience for Goshen College alumni through the years. Although these basic activities remain constant, and students still like to have fun together, social activities have certainly changed in the past 100 years.

A browse through the yearbooks of the early “Old Goshen” years reveals a rollicking good time on campus and in the “dear and glorious Parkside where the Elkhart River flows.” The more sober years just before and after the 1923-24 closing of the college put a damper on social activities for awhile, but the student body soon rebounded.

Limited money and different expectations of leisure in past generations meant much more “home-grown” entertainment created by students for themselves. In the early years, nearly all students were members of a literary society. But the literary societies are long gone — and so are campus tennis tournaments, boating and ice skating on the reservoir, intercollegiate debate tournaments, Senior Sneak, picnics in the woods and serenading dorms of the opposite sex.





1990s social activities include the annual carnival, “Kick-off” talent shows at the beginning of each term, “Hour After” student performances, Friday night videos, and occasional dances, all planned and coordinated by the student activities council. Some things in student social life, however, remain remarkably similar.

The dam and reservoir provide a nearby place to retreat from campus for a group of six Goshen College students in 1904 **PREVIOUS PAGE TOP** and, more recently, for the unidentified couple **PREVIOUS PAGE, BOTTOM**. Who knows



how many marriage relationships began at Goshen College — perhaps in the “Yes and No” room in Kulp Hall where men had to wait for an answer when they paged a woman to ask her for a date? Who knows how many church conflicts have been solved and how much personal suffering has been eased because of old college friendships begun just for the fun of it?

On campus, students have fun with whatever is at hand, whether snowballs in 1908 **ABOVE LEFT** or maple leaves in 1991 **ABOVE RIGHT** or footballs in 1980 **ABOVE, BOTTOM LEFT**.





The GC experience does not limit itself to the classroom. In my four years here, I have participated on the track and cross country teams, Jazz Band, Alleluia Brass Quartet, Premedical Club and worked as a chemistry lab assistant
— Patrick Showalter '92



Students enjoy the outdoors together in a variety of ways. The 1948 birdwatchers **TOP RIGHT** are led by biology professor Alta Schrock (pointing in front center). For many years the Audubon Club took bird hikes to Parson's Swamp and other locations. The college cabin **BOTTOM RIGHT** was built and donated to the college by the class of 1941. Student groups still use it frequently. From left to right Kay Gingerich ('60), Carl Gusler ('59), Cecilia Imhoff ('61), Larry Yoder ('59), Margaret Miller ('59) and John Ingold ('59) take a break from studies.





Senior Sneak was a tradition for many years. In the fall of 1940, seniors slipped out of dormitories late at night and spent the night on the beach in Van Buren State Park on the east shore of Lake Michigan **ABOVE LEFT**. Then they enjoyed a day of fun away from classes. Standing on a fence at **ABOVE RIGHT** are Joe Garber, Franklin Schrock, and class president Charles Ainlay, all from the class of 1941.

The woods directly west across Main Street, now the Gra-Roy drive area, was a great spot for picnics like the one **LEFT** in the early 1950s. Left to right: Nelson Springer ('41), Florence Rheinheimer ('53), Ada Schrock ('46), Mary Jane Lederach ('52), Elnora Schrock ('48), Nadine Bontrager ('52), and Myron Sommers ('50).

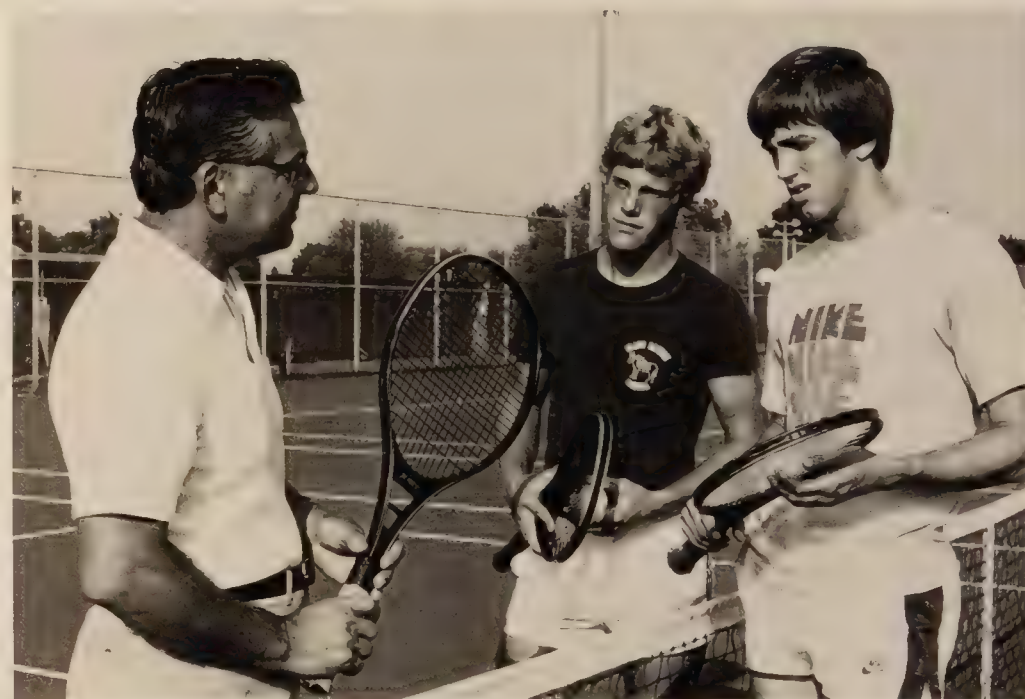
On the **FOLLOWING PAGE** Linda Bender ('77) and Joe Liechty ('78) travel to classes their own way.





Tennis generated a great deal of campus enthusiasm in the early days of Goshen College. The 1907 photograph **ABOVE LEFT** shows the first court south of Kulp Hall and west of the Administration Building. For many years tennis courts were located directly south of the Science Building as in the 1921 photo **ABOVE RIGHT**. The building in the top right-hand corner is an interurban station.

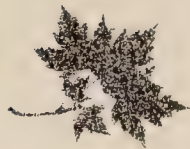
Intercollegiate men's tennis teams in 1962-63 and 1973-74 were especially strong. At **RIGHT** tennis coach J. Harold Yoder ("Sarge") poses with 1982 team members Dave Conrad ('86) and Jeff Stoltzfus ('85) in the tennis courts south of Kratz-Miller-Yoder dormitories. Stoltzfus and partner Steve Yoder won the NAIA District-21 doubles championships in the fall of 1982. These tennis courts were removed and reconfigured in the summer of 1993 into the fourth different set of tennis courts in GC history to make way for the new Rec-Fitness building.





Goshen College has also had four different gymnasiums in its 100 year history. The first one was in the basement of the Administration Building **LEFT**. The two interscholastic sports played during the “Old Goshen” years were men’s basketball and baseball, cheered on by many local fans. Students took the initiative in building a barn-like gymnasium east of the Science Building in 1921-22. Classes were dismissed for two days while students solicited Goshen community members for funds and worked in local businesses. Students also did most of the construction work on the building that never had dressing rooms, lockers, bathrooms or seating for spectators. The North Central Association Accreditation examiners who visited campus 20 years later told President Ernest E. Miller that they could not find one good thing about this gymnasium. “But,” Miller protested, “It has a good floor.”





*The past 50 years have been full of
interesting and varied experiences.
Now, as I look back, my greatest
thrill was the years I spent at
Goshen College.*

— Fred A. Conrad ('12)

The same year that the “barn” gymnasium was built, the Board of Education banned interscholastic sports, claiming that “intercollegiate athletics are not necessary in order to provide wholesome physical exercise and recreation and may foster certain false ideals.” Two years later, in 1923-24, the college closed for a year. But for 25 years after re-opening, the old gym hosted physical education classes and spirited intramural games with teams like the 1934-35 Vesperian team **PREVIOUS PAGE, MIDDLE**. Row 1: Evelyn Burkholder ('36), Mary Esch ('37), Bertha Frey ('38), Shirley Holaway ('38); Row 2: Hazel Conrad ('36), Harriet Lapp ('37), Leona Yoder ('38), Bertie Baer ('37).

In the Union gymnasium, intercollegiate athletics began again in the mid-50s. **RIGHT** Don Jantzi ('75) goes up for a shot during the 1974-75 season, one of the strongest years for men's basketball. Other GC players in the picture are Paul Keim ('78) and Lyn Gerber ('75). 1988-89 was a good year for women's basketball. **AT LEFT** leading scorer Kathy Mast ('91) dribbles while Missy Zimmerman ('91) blocks an Earlham player. Current students may find it hard to believe, but Goshen College did have cheerleaders for a time. The 1967 squad **FAR LEFT** included Trinda Hirschey ('69), Vicki Reidenbach ('67), Wanda Kauffman ('68), Rachel Graber ('67), Linda Yoder ('69), and Beth Rupp ('70). Cheerleading was discontinued in 1973 for lack of interest.





Men's soccer drew considerable fan support in the 1960s and '70s. The Homecoming float **FAR LEFT** dates from the late 1960s. **ABOVE** fans show their disappointment during the fall of 1969. At **LEFT** coach John Ingold poses with Fred Driver ('75) and Brent Gotwals ('76), co-captains of the 1973 men's soccer squad. **TOP LEFT** Smith Fleurantin ('94) controls the ball.

The 1986 field hockey team won the NAIA District 21 championship **NEXT PAGE TOP LEFT**. Row 1: Berdene Mininger ('87), Becky Martin ('88), Janet North ('90), coach "Pert" Shetler. Row 2: Kathy Nussbaum ('90), Michelle Miller ('90), Susan Roth ('88), Biz Weaver ('87), Cynthia Yoder ('89). Row 3: Sue Schmucker ('90), Vanessa King ('88), Becky Yoder ('88), Rebecca Conrad ('88), Rita Ruth ('90). Row 4: Kathy Plank ('88), Faith King ('87), Colleen Dyck ('87), Monica Denney ('88), Chris Landis ('88), Annette Bontrager ('86), Regina Miller ('88). Field hockey was discontinued as a sport by our women's athletic conference in 1991. It was replaced by a women's soccer team.

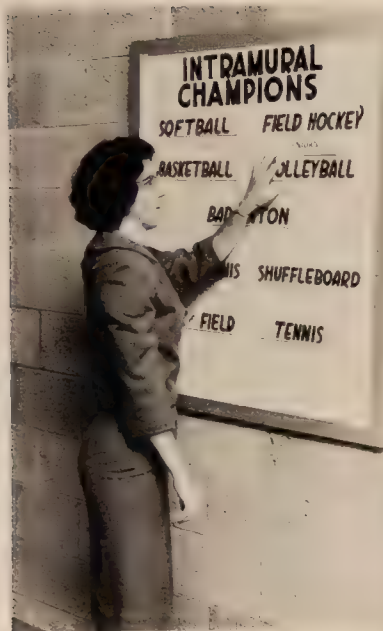


The 1994 baseball squad **TOP RIGHT** captured the first ever NAIA District 21 (State of Indiana) championship for Goshen College. Row 1: Kyle Longacre ('96), Jeff Vardaman ('96), Troy Barber ('94), Brian Pletcher ('96) and Mark Schloneger ('94). Row 2: Jason Birky ('97), Greg Yoder ('96), Mark Quigley ('98), Josh Skalba and coach DeVon Hoffman. Row 3: assistant coach Todd Bacon, Jon Stoops ('97), Kurt Litwiller ('95), Ryan Springer ('96), Ryan Long ('96), Kelly Shepherd ('97) and Jason Lichti ('95).

Although interscholastic athletics give many GC students unforgettable memories, even more students participate in intramural athletics, which have remained strong throughout the college's history. The "G" council, an honorary athletic society, was active despite the ban on interscholastic athletics. The 1942-43 "G" council **RIGHT** included: Row 1: Sturges Miller ('43), Wayne Miller ('43), James Byler ('43), Edwin Alderfer ('43), athletic director Roman Gingerich; Row 2: Max Gerber ('45),



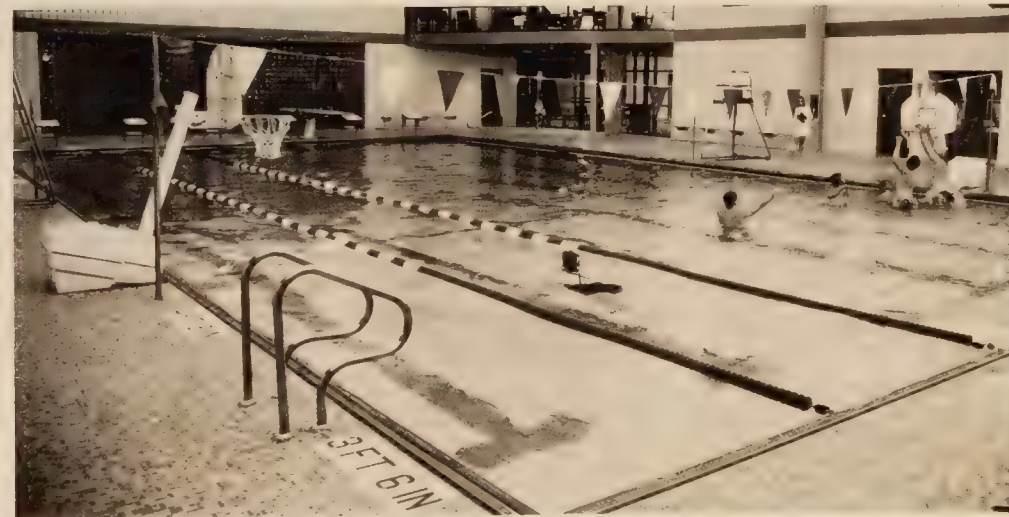
Arthur Weaver ('42), David Byler ('45), Fred Swartzendruber ('44), Junior Frantz ('45), Kay Nelson ('45), Arthur Smucker ('45).



Physical education professor Ruth Gunden updates the intramural championship board **LEFT** in the early 1960s.

A women's basketball game **RIGHT** finds Barbara Helmuth ('61), Ruth Stieglitz ('60), Carolyn Carr ('61), Marian Smith ('60) and Berdene Wyse ('60) in a line.

BELOW a large crowd gathers for a 1950s ball game in an athletic field located where the church-chapel building now stands.





These photographs **AT RIGHT**, from the private collection of an alumnus show a notorious social event from the past: a 1930 Halloween costume party sponsored by several literary societies in the old gymnasium. The event became notorious when six photographs fell into the hand of critics of the college who were shocked by the image of Goshen College students engaged in worldly dress and a mock wedding. These thing disturbed one church leader so deeply that he reproduced enough copies of the photographs to send them, along with a long disparaging letter, to every minister in the Mennonite Church. President S.C. Yoder's remarkable mediation and leadership gifts defused this criticism and regained the confidence of the Board of Education.

Goshen College students have enjoyed a rich variety of social activities over the years. **PAGE 87** 1940s students relax in the recreation room in the basement of the Administration Building. On **PAGE 88** women enjoy a mid-winter tea in the Kulp social room in 1948.









In 1973, annual Carnivals began, the first one to raise money for earthquake relief in Nicaragua. ABOVE LEFT Ann Garber ('93) watches history professor John D. Roth and daughter Hannah spin the wheel at the 1993 carnival which raised funds for a local home for single mothers that provides an alternative to abortion. In 1985, GSWA (Goshen Student Women's Association) and SCC (Student Central Committee), both currently active campus organizations, sponsored a forum on men's issues LEFT. On the panel are Rik Troyer ('85), Harley Yoder ('85), sociology professor Tom Meyers, Tim Vanover ('85), and registrar John Nyce. 1990s students enjoy dressing up for Hour After: elegant refreshments and excellent student performances in Newcomer 19, once the seminary chapel, ABOVE RIGHT.





The student lounge in the Union **PREVIOUS PAGE, BOTTOM** was rather spartan in 1950 and dominated by art professor Art Sprunger's large fresco. By the mid-1960s, the snack shop had moved into part of that lounge space and students could drink coffee while reading *The Record* on Friday mornings **LEFT**.

After several re-decorating efforts, the old snack shop/lounge has become the Leafraker, a popular campus meeting place. **BOTTOM LEFT** students Wes Parker ('84), Jim Smucker ('84), Ray Helmuth ('84), Patty Byler ('83), Gail Mann ('83), and Joan Gotwals ('83) gather to converse.

For more informal interaction, students and faculty members gather in the snack shop, first located in the basement of the Administration Building in the 1940s. In 1955, see **PREVIOUS PAGE**, it had moved to the north end of the Union building in the space later occupied by the bookstore and now home to pool tables and video games.





Dormitory life makes a large impact on most college students. Dormitory rooms, like clothing styles, have changed dramatically in the last century. On the **PREVIOUS PAGE** is a women's dormitory room in East Hall in 1904 before Kulp Hall was built. These were the days when students were charged 75 cents a week for a room and \$1.60 for meals. Tuition was \$2 a month.

The Quadrangle or "barracks" **RIGHT** housed male students from the mid-1940s until Yoder Hall was built in 1960. During World War II the male student population went down and women took over Coffman Hall, formerly a men's dorm. After the war, men began returning and enrollment rose rapidly. Imagine the barracks room filled with students and their belongings. Its no wonder that they all went to the library to study. Quad residents had to be hardy; washcloths hung over the rafters would freeze on winter nights.

Meanwhile, women enjoyed the new Westlawn dormitory built in the early 1950s. **BELOW RIGHT** roommates Joanne Miller ('59) and Dorothy Yoder ('60) talk about a favorite record album. The 1958-59 men's dorm council **BELOW LEFT**





meets to plan social events and deal with disciplinary problems. Left to right: Arlen Miller ('59), Wallace Shellenberger ('60), dean of men Atlee Beechy, Marlin Wenger ('61), Lowell Shank ('61), Harold Kauffman ('61), Morris Litwiller ('65), Stanley Brunk ('61), Clayton Gotwals ('61), and Ervin Beck ('59).

More liberal open house hours and more "necessities" such as refrigerators and computers make dormitory rooms quite different today than they were just a decade ago. **ABOVE** Joe Manickam ('91), Ramona Enns ('92), Glen Rhodes ('91) and Kelly Lord ('92) enjoy a card game.

At **TOP RIGHT** the very first small group living experiment in Howell House gathers for supper. Roger Martin ('73), Scott Bannett ('72), Stephanie Mason ('75), Patty Borom ('81), Mary Rich ('72), and faculty spouse Marcia Yoder with Alev.

In 1946, the campus dining hall **RIGHT** was in the basement of Kulp Hall. Students were assigned to a new table of six persons weekly, with a designated host or hostess. Tuesday night was dress-up night.





Memorial Dining Hall in the basement of Westlawn in the early 1960s **ABOVE** continued some of the old traditions in a new setting. Women were required to wear skirts in the dining hall through 1970.

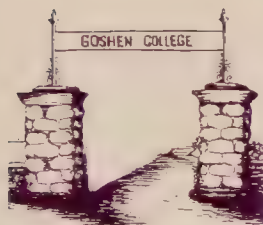
AT RIGHT on a Saturday afternoon in 1971, Nevin Miller ('74) and Marvin Graber ('76) carry Sunday breakfast food to their dorm lounge. The trees in the background are waiting to be planted for J. Lawrence Burkholder's inauguration as president.

Playing together, living together, and eating together in the past hundred years has created strong friendships and powerful memories of college life "where the leafy maple grows."



INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

“And this world has heard our song”



Goshen College has had international connections since the very early years. The first Elkhart Institute marriage in 1900 was between Jacob Burkhard and Mary M. Yoder, who intended life-long service on the mission field in India.

Presidents George J. Lapp and Ernest E. Miller had both served as missionaries in India and J. Lawrence Burkholder did relief work in India and China. Sanford C. Yoder was president of Goshen College and secretary of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities simultaneously.

In addition, many faculty members have studied or served the church overseas. In the 1957 photograph **AT RIGHT**, the Kreider family reflects on their experiences after returning from four years in Japan. Left to right: Alan, Rebecca, Evelyn, Thomas, Stephen, and Academic Dean Carl Kreider. Administrators and faculty members transmitted their international interest and experience to students and many graduates have become missionaries, Mennonite Central Committee workers, or workers in other international organizations and corporations.





Internationally-oriented campus groups give students immediate experience with other cultures. French Club officers for 1946-47, **ABOVE LEFT**, were Mary Joan Yoder ('46), Mary Schnell ('47), John H. Yoder ('47), Lois Gunden (professor) and Ruth Bechtel ('46).

In 1943, president Ernest E. Miller engineered a Relief Training School on the Goshen College campus **ABOVE RIGHT** to prepare persons for relief work in war-torn Europe. Most students in the program were registered for Civilian Public Service. Unfortunately, after only three months of operation, the U.S. Congress passed a special bill cutting off funding for CPS programs like this one. Today, Mennonite colleges take turns hosting a two-week transcultural seminar for potential mission and relief workers. At the 1987 seminar, Goshen College student Dawn Kratowicz ('89) **RIGHT** tries her hand at plowing with draft horses.





*America for so long has Americanized
its immigrants. Now we have to
internationalize an overly-parochial
American population.*

— Viola Good



After World War II, international students began coming to campus and groups of Goshen students traveled to European countries. The first group of international students **ABOVE** came during the 1946-47 school year. Row 1: Willie Piron, Gladys Kemp, Virginia Gonzalez, Amparo Gonzalez, Miguel Limardo. Row 2: Adel Haddad, Immelje Terway, Miendertje Kuitze, Eeke van der Schaaf. Row 3: Jan Matthijssen, Wilhelm van der Flugt, Lenze Meinsma, Fidel Mercardo, Adolfo Comba. At **LEFT** international students from the 1973-74 school year gather at the college cabin with adviser Viola Good (far right).



Three international students pictured on this page represent many who have attended Goshen College. Hans Hillerbrand ('55) **FAR LEFT** won the national Peace Speech Association contest as a student. He taught at GC for several years and is now head of the department of religion at Duke University.



Paulos Mar Gregorios ('52) **LEFT** is an official in the Syrian Orthodox Church of the East and principal of the Orthodox Seminary, Kattayam, India. He returned to the Goshen College campus in 1992 to receive a Culture for Service award and is shown here speaking to a class of first-year students. Those who knew him during his student days remember him as Paul Verghese. Ahmed Haile ('79) **BELOW, FAR LEFT** returned to his native Somalia in the midst of a civil war in 1992 to work for peace. During peace negotiations in Mogadisha, the building in which he was meeting was bombed and Haile lost one leg below the knee.

From 1980 to 1993 groups of Chinese English teachers came to Goshen College to study in exchange for Chinese SST accommodations for Goshen College SST students. At **LEFT** a member of the first group of Chinese scholars. He Dao-Kuan, returned to campus in 1992 to visit his daughter He Qing who graduated from Goshen College in 1993.





Many spring term classes have been offered in other countries. At **LEFT** Nancy Liechty ('74) tosses an Irish youngster during a course in Irish politics and literature led by professor John Fisher.

Since the 20th anniversary celebration of SST in 1988, Goshen College has hosted an annual Ethnic Fair which treats the Goshen community to a smorgasbord of ethnic foods, crafts, and music. At **CENTER** visitors admire a display of Ukrainian artwork. At **FAIR RIGHT** a youngster gets a hit on a swinging piñata. Goshen mayor Mike Puro looks on at right.



Goshen College builds peace through SST; the program remains a true bond between peoples of good will.

— Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto,
foreign minister of Costa Rica





In 1968 Goshen College launched a bold experiment: the Study-Service Term. It made international education part of every Goshen College student's general education requirement. During SST, groups of students and a faculty member live, study, and work in a significantly different country. Using current educational terminology, they learn about another culture collaboratively and through immersion. SST makes a powerful, lasting impact on students. They not only learn about another culture, they also learn about their own culture and themselves. Many alumni name SST as their most significant educational experience at Goshen College.

Communication professor J. Daniel Hess served as the first SST group leader in Costa Rica from 1968 to 1970. At **LEFT** he talks with a building foreman. **BELOW LEFT** students gather in the Hess's home. Left to right: Paul King ('70), Ruth Ann Dome, Dan Hess holding Gretchen, Joyce Eicher ('72), Ingrid Hess, Jonalix Marie Nofziger ('71), Courtney Hess, Joy Hess.



On the **NEXT PAGE**, **TOP LEFT** Art Birky ('70) talks with a patient in a Costa Rican hospital; **AT RIGHT** Henry Derstine ('74) climbs a palm tree in Guadeloupe; **BOTTOM LEFT** Don Rohrer ('78) samples some sugar cane with a friend in Belize. On **PAGE 103**, **LEFT** Susan Fisher ('80) works as a teacher assistant in a Baptist school in Haiti, and **AT RIGHT** Gail Janzen ('79) enjoys some of the children at Valle de Angeles orphanage in Honduras where she works as a nurse's assistant.









ABOVE Peggy Miller ('92) enjoys the company of a resident in the retirement home where she worked near Rudolstadt, Germany.





ABOVE LEFT three Chinese ladies invited Maria Glick ('84) to sit down on their bench when they noticed her Chinese textbook. Between their limited English and Maria's limited Chinese, they got a conversation going. By the end, a crowd of more than 20 Chinese had gathered to listen. Maria later returned to China to teach English. **ABOVE** David Kauffman ('82) and Mark Soltys ('83) demonstrate that exposure to different foods is an important part of the SST experience.

In 1993, the first African SST unit went to Côte d'Ivoire, led by Stuart and Shirley Showalter and assisted by Mennonite mission workers James and Jeanette Krabill. **AT LEFT** Stuart Showalter and student Chad Bauman ('95) walk to a Harrist church service. The Harrists, an African Christian denomination, always wear white to church.

Goshen College is a spot in Indiana where the leafy maple grows; it is also an international crossroads. North American students and professors go from this spot to experience and listen to the wider world. International students come to this spot to experience and listen to Goshen College. In the past hundred years, the world has indeed "heard our song" and we have heard its song. Both will go on singing into the next century.

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